REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1944-45

(Ending 30th June 1945)

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE Report contains a detailed account of the work of the various Departments of Government. Figures shown within brackets in the body of the Report indicate those of the previous year.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1944-45

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	Reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1912-13.

For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	Reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1924-25.

(i) Tours and Engagements of His Highness the Maharaja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja spent the greater part of the year at the Capital, but undertook a few short tours both inside and outside the State, and participated in several public functions.

2. On the 28th September 1944, His Highness gave an "At Home" at Lalitha Mahal, Mysore, to bid farewell to the out-going Resident, the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. D. de M. S. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E.

POLITICAL

3. His Highness presided over the annual Convocation of the University on the 30th September.

4. In November, His Highness undertook a private tour visiting Vani Vilas Sagar, the Jog Falls, Kollur (S. Kanara), Gokarna (North Kanara), Bhadravati and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station.

5. In December, His Highness moved to Bangalore and stayed there from the 4th to the 16th. In the course of his camp at Bangalore, His Highness paid a visit, on the 12th, to Magadi where he drove round the town. His Highness also presided over the following public functions.—

(1) Laying of the foundation stone of the Shanta Bai Devarao Shivaram Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Bangalore on the 11th.

and (2) Laying of the foundation stone of the bridge across the Arkavati near Kankanhalli on the 14th.

6. During his stay at Bangalore, His Highness gave interviews to many officials and non-officials and an "At Home" on the 16th.

7. From the 16th to the 25th December, His Highness made a short tour outside the State, visiting Rameswaram, Madura, Trichinopoly, Hospet and Hampi.

8. In January 1945, His Highness made another tour outside the State of certain famous pilgrim centres in South India, *viz.*, Sri Shailam, Tirupati and Kalahasti.

9. Towards the end of February, His Highness left Mysore for a brief stay at Kodaikanal and for a short visit in the first week of March to the Cochin State.

10. His Highness spent about five weeks at Ootacamund during the months of April and May.

11. An important event of the year was the visit to the State of His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Excellency the Viscountess Wavell in February 1945. In the course of the visit, His Excellency the Vicercy invested His Highness with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India at an Investiture Ceremony held at the Palace on the 7th February 1945.

Tours of the Dewan and the Ministers.

Dewan.

Pradhanasiromani MR. N. MADHAVA RAU, C.I.E.

12. The Dewan toured in Tumkur District in August 1944, in Shimoga District in August 1944 and March 1945,

in Bangalore District in December 1944 and in Kadur District in June 1945.

He visited Madras in July 1944, Hyderabad (Dn.) in November 1944 and Delhi in October 1944 and January 1945. He paid an informal visit to Bhatkal in March 1945.

He accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to Cochin in March 1945.

He was at Ootacamund for about three weeks in April 1945 and for one week in May 1945.

Minister for Revenue.

Mr. O. Pulla Reddi

13. During the second-half of the year 1944-45, the Minister for Revenue toured for 33 days in and outside the State. In the last week of January 1945, while touring in Chitaldrug District, he visited Hiriyur, Vani Vilas Sagar, Babbur Agricultural Farm, Maradihalli, Chitaldrug, Sirigere, Davangere, Harihar and the military camp at Harihar and inspected the offices of the Revenue, Police and Judicial Departments in the district. He discussed with the engineers of the Public Works Department the further possibilities of utilising the waters of the Thunga and the Bhadra for increasing the irrigable 'atchkat' of the State. When he visited Mysore early in February in connection with the Viceregal visit, he availed himself of the opportunity to investigate the various schemes of public interest relating to Mysore City, such as the starting of a model municipal dairy farm and the improvement of water-supply to the city. On the 8th March 1945, the Minister laid the foundation stone of a middle school at Adugodi. On the 19th March 1945, he declared open the Sixth Conference of the Mysore Government Ayurvedic and Unani Graduates at Mandya and inspected the several offices, the District Hospital, the Sugar Factory, the electric works at Shimshapura and the Irwin Canal Farm in the district, and advised the officers in charge of the farm to so conduct their experiments as to make the results of their experiments useful to the raiyat population. In the last week of April, he visited Bombay to represent the Mysore State at the States' Ministers' Conference. In the month of May 1945, the Minister laid the foundation stone of the Seth Mohandas Tulsidas Women's Hospital at Krishnarajavanam, Viceroy Road, Mysore, visited the Muslim Orphanage,

inspected the progress made in respect of the works relating to the Dasara Procession Road and unveiled the portraits of His Highness the Maharaja and His Highness the late Yuvaraja at the Sri Puttathayamma Maternity Hospital at Krishnarajanagar. On the 21st and 22nd May, the Minister presided over the Mysore District Conference in the Town Hall and investigated the suitability of converting the abandoned slaughter house on the Dasara Procession Route into a home for diseased, crippled and infirm beggars. On the 30th June 1945, he inspected Kogilu village in connection with the occurrence of an aeroplane accident.

In all his tours, the Minister enquired into seasonal conditions, facilities for irrigation and growing of more food crops, state of rural indebtedness and revenue collections and assessments.

Rajamantrapravina Mr. K. V. Anantaraman.

Minister for Revenue and Law.

14. *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, Minister for Revenue and Law, was in charge of the office till the 14th September 1944 from which date he proceeded on six months' combined leave preparatory to retirement. During this period, he toured for 21 days in the Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga districts.

Mushir-ul-Mulk Mr. J. Mohamed Imam.

Minister for Public Works and Industries.

15. *Mushir-ul-Mulk* Mr. J. Mohamed Imam, Minister for Public Works and Industries, toured in the Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Bangalore and Shimoga districts during the year and inspected the progress of the irrigation and other works at the several places. He paid three visits to the Jog civil engineering works and presided over the meetings of the Civil Engineering Committee of the Jog Power Scheme. He visited Sivasamudram also thrice to inspect the progress of rehabilitation of the hydro-electric works there. He presided over the District Conferences at Shimoga and Chitaldrug. He visited Bhatkal to study the feasibility of the various schemes for the construction of a harbour which has long been under the consideration of Government. He paid four visits to Bhadravati during which he inspected the Iron and Steel Works and presided over the meetings of the Board of Management.

POLITICAL

He was invited by the Government of India to the Quarterly Silk Conference held at Delhi in February 1945. He visited Bombay for a joint discussion with the officers of the Government of India in connection with the fixation of prices of silk and silk fabrics on an all-India basis.

In May 1945, the Minister opened the District Conference and the Exhibition at Tumkur.

The Minister visited Delhi and Bombay in June 1945 for discussion with the Government of India on questions relating to rice supplies, silk, the Hindustan Air-craft and other matters of importance.

The Minister toured in all the districts of the State during the year, examined the food supply measures in operation, inspected the silk filatures and farms, cocoon markets, forest plantations and nurseries, hill and fruit research stations, mining areas, muzrai institutions, military camps, agricultural schools, experimental farms and dairies.

MR. J. APPAJI GOWDA, B.A., (Hons.).

Minister for Education.

18. The Minister for Education toured for 31 days from the 1st July to the 10th November 1944 in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Mandya. He presided over the National War Front celebrations in Mysore City in July 1944, the Rural Drive Meeting at Hoskote in August 1944, and the National War Front District Conference at Devanhalli in September 1944. He declared open the Municipal High School at Anekal in July 1944. He proceeded on leave from the 10th November 1944 to the 1st January 1945.

(ii) Political.

Subsidy.

19. The surplus revenue of the Mysore Assigned Tract for the year 1943-44 due to the State was Rs. 36,03,190. Out of this amount, the total subsidy of Rs. 19,36,500 due to the Government of India in two equal instalments on the 31st January and the 31st March 1945 was adjusted and the balance of Rs. 16,66,690 was credited to the Dewan's Deposit Account with the Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore.

British Resident.

20. The Hon'ble Lieut-Col. D.de M. S. Fraser, C.S.I., C.I.E., was the British Resident in Mysore till the forenoon of Thursday, the 5th October 1944. The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. P. Gaisford, C.I.E., assumed charge of the Mysore Residency on the forenoon of the 5th October 1944, and he continued to be the British Resident in Mysore during the year.

CHAPTER II—PROTECTION.

(i) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

Dasara and Budget Sessions.

21. The Dasara session of the Representative Assembly commenced on the 22nd September 1944 and lasted for 16 days including the adjourned session which was held from the 13th to the 17th November 1944. The Budget session of the Assembly commenced on the 1st June 1945 and lasted till the 15th of the month. The total number of bills, the general principles of which were approved at both sessions of the Assembly, was 13. These were :—

1. The Bill to amend the Act to provide suits against Government.
2. The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Bill.
3. The Mysore Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Bill.
4. The Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill.
5. The War Risks (Factories) Insurance (Repealing) Bill.
6. The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement (Amendment) Bill.
8. The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Bill.
9. The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Bill.
10. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill.
11. The Mysore Companies (Amendment) Bill.
12. The Mysore Forest (Amendment) Bill

and 13. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill.

Questions.

22. Three hundred and seventeen questions were admitted at the two sessions and replies were furnished to 265.

Representations.

23. Two hundred and fifty-two representations were admitted and of these, 108 were taken up for discussion.

Resolutions.

24. Two hundred and seventy-four resolutions were admitted, of which 25 were discussed during the sessions. Ten were passed by the Assembly and the remaining 15 were withdrawn by the movers.

General.

25. The Representative Assembly, which was constituted in June 1941 under the Government of Mysore Act, 1940, was dissolved with effect from the 16th March

PROTECTION

1945. The Assembly was reconstituted, and the first session of the new Assembly was held in June 1945.

26. An Election Commissioner of the status of a District and Sessions Judge, for the trial of election petitions admitted by Government, has been appointed, and, so far, 37 election petitions contesting the election of returned candidates to the Assembly have been referred to the Commissioner for enquiry and report.

(ii) The Mysore Legislative Council.

27. The eighth and last session of the first Legislative Council, constituted under the Government of Mysore Act, 1940, commenced on the 4th December 1944 and terminated on the 12th of the month. The reconstituted Legislative Council met for its Budget session on the 20th June 1945 and concluded its sittings on the 7th July 1945.

28. In pursuance of Section 16 (i) and (ii) of the Government of Mysore Act, 1940, the election of the President and Deputy President, Legislative Council, took place on the 21st and 26th June 1945, respectively, when *Rajamantrapravina* Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda and Mr. M. Madiah were elected President and Deputy President respectively. This was the first time that the Council exercised the privilege of electing its own President from among the non-official members. Mr. D. H. Chandrasekhariah, the appointed President for the first term, vacated the office on the afternoon of the 22nd July, installing the new elected President *Rajamantrpravina* Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda in the Presidential Chair.

29. The following nine bills were introduced and passed by the Council :—

1. The Bill to amend the Act to provide for suits against Government,
2. The Mysore Prisons (Amendment) Bill,
3. The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Bill,
4. The Societies Registration (Amendment) Bill,
5. The Mysore Duty on Gold (Amendment) Bill,
6. The Cocoanut Cess Bill,
7. The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bill,
8. The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Bill,

and 9. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill.

PROTECTION

Questions.

30. Three hundred and eighty-five questions—both starred and unstarred—were admitted. Answers were furnished to 317 questions.

Resolutions.

31. Eighty-seven resolutions were ballotted, of which ten were discussed. At the December session, three resolutions relating to (1) the fixing of the minimum pay of primary school masters at Rs. 25, (2) the appointment of a committee to revise the Hindu Law Women's Rights Act, and (3), the establishment of a Central Research Institute in the State, were adopted. At the Budget session in June 1945, one resolution was withdrawn after discussion and another regarding the fixing of the price of sugarcane at Rs. 27 per ton was passed, while the third regarding the repeal of the present Press Act was lost.

32. Special motions regarding the food situation in the State were moved and discussed at both sessions.

Budget.

33. The statement of Supplementary Expenditure for the State and the Schedule of Demands for Additional and Supplementary Grants for 1944-45 were presented to the Council in December 1944 and all the demands were voted by the House.

34. The Budget for 1945-46 was presented to the Council on the 20th June 1945, as also the Schedule of Demands for Grants for 1945-46 and Supplementary and Additional Grants for 1944-45. General discussion on the Budget took place for three days and the demands for grants were voted on four days.

35. Four token motions, involving a total reduction of Rs. 103, were carried. The demands for additional and supplementary grants for 1944-45 were voted by the Council on the 2nd July 1945. The schedules of authorised expenditure, as authenticated by the Dewan, were placed before the Council on the 5th July 1945.

General.

36. The old office of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council was expanded and constituted into a full-fledged and independent department under the nomenclature, the "Mysore Legislative Department."

37. The order enhancing the rates of daily allowance and road mileage admissible under the provisions of the Mysore Service Regulations by 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent for all

PROTECTION

9. *The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act*, 1944 (*XXX of* 1944).—This Act empowers the Government to increase the rates of excise duty on tobacco levied under the principal Act in conformity with the revised rates levied in British India under the Indian Finance Act, 1944.

It replaces the Emergency Act, XVI of 1944, passed for a similar purpose.

10. *The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Act*, 1944 (*XXXI of* 1944).—This Act is intended to step up to some extent the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax in the State, and the revised rates are tabled in the schedules appended to it.

11. *The Mysore Elementary Education (Amendment) Act*, 1944 (*XXXII of* 1944).—This Act statutorily enforces the attendance of pupils, who voluntarily join primary schools, till they complete the prescribed course of four years or complete their twelfth year. Provision has, however, been made for exempting children who may have a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

12. *An Act for the Prohibition of Beggary*, 1944 (*XXXIII of* 1944).—This measure seeks to prohibit begging as a means of living and to provide for the relief of beggary. The salient features of this measure are as follows:—

1. Begging as a means of living and as causing nuisance is prohibited;

2. Provision is made for the constitution of Relief Institutions, where the beggars are trained to make them fit to earn themselves after they are discharged; and

3. Provision is also made for the repatriation of non-Mysorean beggars.

13. *The Mysore Cotton Cloth and Yarn Contracts Act*, 1944 (*XXXIV of* 1944).—Under this Act, the prices which may be charged for cotton cloth and yarn when delivery takes place in pursuance of a contract cannot exceed the maximum retail prices fixed by an order made under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order 1943.

It replaces the Emergency Act, XIV of 1944.

14. *The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1944 (*XXXV of* 1944).—This Act penalises a dealer who sells coffee at a price or prices higher

than the price or prices fixed by the Government in the same manner as a registered owner or a licensed curer is liable for a similar offence under the principal Act.

15. *The Mysore Electricity Act*, 1944 (*XXXVI of* 1944).—This is a comprehensive piece of legislation governing matters relating to the generation and supply of electrical energy in Mysore, and is modelled on the lines of the corresponding British Indian Act of 1910. It provides for the first time for the licensing of electrical contractors and contains detailed provisions for the opening and breaking up of streets, the laying of electric supply lines and the power to enter premises for purposes of inspection and to remove fittings.

Certain offences have been created under this Act, like theft of energy or malicious wasting of energy and illegal transmission of energy and reasonable penalties have been provided for their breach.

16. *The Mysore Tea Control Act*, 1944 (*XXXVII of* 1944).—This Act provides for the control of export of tea from and extension of the cultivation of tea in Mysore, so as to secure certain concessions under the British Indian Act. It replaces the Emergency Act, LII of 1943.

17. *The Restriction and Detention* (*Emergency Continuance*) *Act*, 1944 (*XXXVIII of* 1944).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Act for a further period of six months.

18. *The Mysore Coconut Cess* (*Emergency*) *Act*, 1944 (*XXXIX of* 1944).—This Act provides for the levy of a cess on all copra consumed in any mill in Mysore at such rate, not exceeding four annas per cwt. as may be notified by the Government after consultation with the Indian Coconut Committee constituted under the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944, of the Government of India.

19. *The Defence of India* (*Amendment*) *Act*, 1944, (*XL of* 1944).—This amending Act seeks to incorporate in the Defence of India Act, 1939, as applied to Mysore, all the amendments that have been made to the corresponding British Indian Act, by the Government of India during the period commencing from the year 1943 and ending with July 1944.

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The most important of such amendments is the provision (Section 14 as substituted) which enables the Government to exclude the jurisdiction of ordinary Criminal and Civil Courts by making a provision in any rule or order to the effect that the decision of any authority, not being a Court, shall be final or conclusive.

20. *The Mysore Allied Forces (Exemption from Local Taxation) (Amendment) Act,* 1945 (*I of* 1945).—This amending Act provides for the application of the provisions of the principal Act to the Nepalese contingent maintained in Mysore.

21. *The Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) (Emergency Continuance) Act,* 1945 (*II of* 1945).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Act for a further period of six months.

22. *An Act to amend the Act to provide for suits against Government,* 1945 (*III of* 1945).—Under this Act, a suit is permitted against Government for the infringement of a trade mark or otherwise relating to any right in a trade mark.

23. *The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Amendment) Act,* 1945 (*IV of* 1945).—This Act is intended to define a "dealer" and to make him liable for prosecution for selling coffee at a price or prices higher than the price or prices fixed by the Government, and also to provide that any prosecution for any such offence may be launched only on a complaint made by an officer authorised in this behalf either by the Government or by the Board.

It repeals and replaces the Emergency Act, 1944 (XXXV of 1944).

24. *The City of Bangalore Improvement Act,* 1945 (*V of* 1945).—This Act provides for the constitution of an Improvement Trust Board for Bangalore City which is empowered to draw up detailed schemes for the improvement or expansion of the various parts of the City. The Board is authorised to execute such schemes only after the views of the Bangalore City Municipal Council have been considered and the sanction of the Government has been obtained therefor. The other provisions are incidental to this principal purpose.

25. *The Mysore Prisons (Amendment) Act*, 1945 (*VI of* 1945).—This Act empowers the Government by general or special order to make provision for the execution of sentences (of imprisonment) or orders passed by Courts in the Civil and Military Station, or by a Court of the Justice of the Peace appointed to exercise jurisdiction in Mysore.

26. *The Mysore War Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1945, (*VII of* 1945).—This amending Act makes provision for inclusion under war risks of any explosion or fire which involves any explosives or munitions or other dangerous things required for war purposes and which happens in connection with the manufacture, storage or transportation of any such explosives, munitions or other dangerous things.

27. *The Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) (Emergency) Act*, 1945 (*VIII of* 1945).—This Act is intended to penalise the unlawful possession of railway stores belonging to the administration of any railway.

28. *The Tobacco (Excise Duty) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1945 (*IX of* 1945).—Under this Act, the existing rates of excise duty on tobacco imposed in the State which are contained in the schedule to the Tobacco (Excise Duty) Act, 1943 (XXVI of 1943) have been raised so as to bring them on a par with the enhanced rates of excise duty on tobacco now being levied by the Government of India.

29. *The Restriction and Detention Act*, 1945 (*X of* 1945).—This Act repeals and replaces the Restriction and Detention (Emergency) Act, 1944 (XV of 1944) continued by the Restriction and Detention (Emergency Continuance) Act, 1944 (XXXVIII of 1944).

30. *The War Risks (Factories) Insurance (Repealing) (Emergency) Act*, 1945 (*XI of* 1945).—This Act repeals the War Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1943, (VI of 1943) with effect from the 1st day of April 1945.

31. *The Mysore Duty on Gold (Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1945 (*XII of* 1945).—This Act empowers the Government to direct the refund to the owner of a gold works of the whole or any part of duty paid by him, if in the opinion of the Government special circumstances in respect of the gold works exist for the granting of relief. Any order passed and any action taken by the Government

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under this Act shall be final and shall not be open to question in any Court of Law.

32. *The Mysore Coconut Cess (Emergency Continuance) Act,* 1945 (*XIII of* 1945).—This Act extends the duration of the principal Act for a further period of six months.

33. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1945 (*XIV of* 1945).—Under the principal Act, the rules made under the Mysore Motor Vehicles Act, 1928 and the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Act, 1936, continue to be in force for a period of nine months from the date of the commencement of that Act.

This Act is intended to keep alive the said rules for a period of thirteen months instead of nine months.

34. *The Mysore Excess Profits Tax (Emergency) Act,* 1945 (*XV of* 1945).—This Act provides for levy of Excess Profits Tax in Mysore State on lines similar to those in British India. Its main features are as follows:—

1. Excess Profits Tax will be levied at sixty per cent of the excess profits from business earned from the 1st July 1944, one-third of which will be refundable.

2. The minimum standard profits for purposes of levy will be Rs. 36,000; and

3. The standard period will be as in British India.

35. *The Railway Lands (Employment of Foreign Forces) (Amendment) (Emergency) Act,* 1945, (*XVI of* 1945).—This Act affords protection to the 'Foreign Forces' engaged in the protection of railway lines over which the State exercises jurisdiction and empowers any officer not below the rank of Captain in such Force, to use force, even to the causing of death, against any person who endangers or damages or attempts to endanger or damage railway property which it is the duty of such officer to protect.

36. *The Mysore Income-tax (Validity of Notices) (Emergency) Act* 1945 (*XVII* of 1945).—The notice issued to assessees requiring them to furnish returns of their income prescribes that the returns should be submitted to the Income-Tax Officer within 30 days of the receipt of the notice, whereas section 22 (2) of the Act requires that not less than thirty days should be allowed to the assessees to furnish such returns.

This measure is intended to validate such notices in order to preclude objection being taken by the assessees to an assessment on the ground that the notice does not conform to the requirements of the Act.

37. *The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Second Amendment) (Emergency) Act*, 1945, (*XVIII* of 1945).—This Act provides for the substitution of the letters MYZ or MYX as Registration marks for motor Vehicles in Mysore in place of the letters MYS which were hitherto in use as registration marks.

ii (b) Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore for the year 1944-45.

(1) Directs that certain amendments be made to Rule 14 of the Representative Assembly Rules, 1940, so that the President or the Deputy President of the Legislative Council shall not be deemed to be in the service of Government and thus not disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of either Chamber.

(No. R. L. 941—R. A. 11-44-2, dated 4th September 1944.)

(2) Directs the insertion of a new rule as Rule 13 (b) in the Legislative Council Rules, 1940, so that the President or the Deputy President of the Legislative Council shall not be deemed to be in the service of Government and thus not disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of either Chamber.

(No. R. L. 951—L. C. 7-44-2, dated 4th September 1944.)

(3) Directs that certain amendments be made to Form XI prescribed under Rule 132 of the Representative Assembly Rules, 1940.

(No. R. L. 962—R. A. 11-44-3, dated 4th September 1944.)

(4) Directs that certain amendments be made to Form XI prescribed under Rule 112 of the Legislative Council Rules, 1940.

(No. R. L. 963—L. C. 7-44-3, dated 4th September 1944.)

(5) Directs that certain amendments be made to Rule 89 of the Representative Assembly Rules, 1940, permitting the delivery of notice of candidature to the Returning

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Officer either by the candidate himself or by a person duly authorised by him or by registered post.

(No. R. L. 2631—R. A. 70-44-1, dated 4th January 1945.)

(6) Directs that certain amendments be made to Rule 69 of the Legislative Council Rules, 1940, permitting the delivery of notice of candidature to the Returning Officer either by the candidate himself or by a person duly authorised by him or by registered post.

(No. R. L. 2617—L. C. 32-44-1, dated 4th January 1945.)

(7) Directs that certain amendments be made to Rule 111 of the Representative Assembly Rules, 1940, permitting the electors, who are within a polling station and have received their voting paper, to record their votes even after the appointed time but within the same day fixed for polling.

(No. R. L. 3840—R. A. 11-44-4, dated 31st January 1945.)

(8) Directs that certain amendments be made to Rule 91 of the Legislative Council Rules, 1940, permitting the electors, who are within a polling station and have received their voting paper, to record their votes even after the appointed time but within the same day fixed for polling.

(No. R. L. 3852—L. C. 7-44-4, dated 31st January 1945).

(9) Directs the dissolution of the First Representative Assembly with effect from the 16th March 1945.

(No. R. L. 5071—R. A. 100-44-1, dated 16th March 1945.)

(10) Directs the dissolution of the First Legislative Council constituted under the Government of Mysore Act, 1940, with effect from the 16th March 1945.

(No. R. L. 5072—L. C. 45-44-1, dated 16th March 1945.)

(11) Directs that certain amendments be made to the Legislative Rules, 1941, with a view to facilitating the quick despatch of business in the two Chambers.

(No. R. L. 5191—R. A. 107-44-1, dated 31st March 1945.)

(12) Directs the summoning of the Second Representative Assembly on the 1st June 1945.

(No. R. L. 5106—R. A. 101-44-1, dated 16th March 1945.)

(13) Directs the summoning of the Second Legislative Council to meet for its Budget session on Wednesday, the 20th June 1945.

(No. R. L. 5244—L. C. 47-44-1, dated 7th April 1945.)

(14) Frames certain rules in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 42 of the Mysore Elementary Education Act, 1941, regarding the recognition of certain schools.

(Notification No. E. 6195—Edn. 195-44-45, dated 14th June 1945.)

(15) A Notification was issued appointing, as a temporary measure, the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, who is the *Ex-officio* Commissioner of Income-tax in Mysore, as the Commissioner of Excess Profits Tax in Mysore, and the Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax as Excess Profits Tax Officers.

(No. Fl. 5831-46—I. T. 22-44-1, dated 30th June 1945.)

(16) A Notification was issued directing that the Mysore Income-tax (Validity of Notices) (Emergency) Act, 1945, which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 3rd July 1945, be published as Act No. XVII of 1945.

(No. R. L. 6266—Legis. 40-44-1, dated 9th June 1945.)

(17) A Notification was issued directing that the Mysore Excess Profits Tax (Emergency) Act, 1945, be published as Act No. XV of 1945.

(No. R. R. 6195—Legis. 88-44-1, dated 22nd May 1945.)

(18) A Notification was issued directing that the income derived from the National Savings Certificates be exempted from the payment of income-tax and that it shall not be taken into account in determining the total income of an assessee.

(No. Fl. 3194—I. T. 42-44-2, dated 7th March 1945.)

(19) A Notification was issued exempting certain kinds of consumers' co-operative societies and the marketing co-operative societies from the operation of the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Act.

(No. S. R. 2130-33—W. I., dated 22nd November 1944.)

PROTECTION

(20) A Notification was issued exempting the stocks of foodgrains held by mill-owners on behalf of Government as their agents from compulsory insurance under the War Risks (Goods) Insurance Act.

(Notification No. S. R. 4676—W. I. 14-44-2, dated 14th June 1945.)

(21) A Notification was issued framing certin rules for the purpose of providing for the assessment and collection of excise duties on Betelnuts, Coffee and Tea.

(No. S. R. 1210—E. D. 6-44-1, dated 14th August 1944.)

(22) A Notification was issued framing certain rules for the purpose of providing for the assessment and collection of an excise duty on Mechanical Lighters.

(No. S. R. 2339—E. D. 25-44-5, dated 13th November 1944.)

(23) A Notification was issued exempting from the duty leviable under the Mysore Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) (Emergency) Act, 1944, coffee seeds which are proved to the satisfaction of the Collector to be intended for the purpose of sowing.

(No. S. R. 2737--E. D. 6-44-13, dated 11th January 1945.)

(24) A Notification was issued imposing certain limitations and conditions subject to which duty-paid tobacco may be carried or removed from the premises of a licensed wholesale dealer to the premises of another licensed wholesale dealer under cover of a sale-note issued by the seller.

(No. S. R. 2742—E. D. 20-44-10, dated 11th January 1945.)

(25) A Notification was issued regarding the curing of betel-nuts or coffee.

(No. S. R. 1643-53--E. D. 6-44-2, dated 9th October 1944.)

(26) Issues certain amendments to the Sugar (Excise Duty) Rules, 1934.

(No. S. R. 1865—E. D. 14-44-9, dated 28th October 1944.)

(27) Issues certain amendmends to the Mysore Vegetable Product (Excise Duty) Rules, 1943.

(No. S. R. 2028—E. D. 10-44-6, dated 10th November 1944.)

(28) A Notification was issued exempting the betel-nuts used as seeds from duty leviable under the Mysore Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) (Emergency) Act, 1944.

(No. S. R. 3061—E. D. 6-44-17, dated 3rd February 1945.)

(29) A Notification was issued exempting the tobacco used for the manufacture of nicotine sulphate from payment of duty under the Tobacco (Excise Duty) Act, 1943.

(No. S. R. 3275, dated 18th February 1945.)

(30) A Notification was issued making certain amendments to the Mysore Wireless Telegraphy Rules.

(No. S. R.1085—P. & T. 51-42-2, dated 5th August 1944.)

(31) A Notification was issued prescribing the stamp duty payable on bonds executed under the Mysore Tobacco (Excise Duty) Rules, 1943, and the Mysore Betel-nuts, Coffee and Tea (Excise Duties) Rules, 1944.

(No. S. R. 2450—St. 20-43-6, dated 7th December 1944.)

(32) A Notification was issued directing that the rules issued for the working of breweries in the State shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the manufacture of "Tea Cider" in the State.

(No. S. R. 3914—Ex. 51-44-14, datee 16th April 1945.)

(33) A Notification was issued directing the payment of a license fee of annas four on every gallon of "Tea Cider" manufactured in the State and of a duty of annas ten on every gallon of "Tea Cider" sold in any part of the State.

(No. S. R. 3917—Ex. 51-44-2, dated 16th April 1945.)

(34) A Notification was issued enhancing the rate of duty on Indian-made foreign liquors imported into the Mysore State from the Madras Presidency from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per proof gallon.

(No. S. R. 3684—Ex. 89-44-4, dated 28th March 1945.)

(35) A Notification was issued prescribing certain rules for the working of breweries in the State.

(No. S. R. 3912—Ex. 51-40-13, dated 14th—16th April 1945.)

(36) A Notification was issued adding Rule 4A to the Rules for the grant of licenses to quarry ornamental stones within the State of Mysore.

(No. R. 711—L. R. 68-44-2, dated 1st August 1944.)

PROTECTION

(37) A Notification was issued amending Rule 6 of the Rules under the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

(No. R. 4149—L. R. 215-44-3, dated 15th December 1944.)

(38) The Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1944:—It requires the holders of lands to deliver to Government, at the prices to be notified, the foodgrains grown on their lands and surplus to their *bona fide* requirements as allowed under the order and prohibits private sales and transactions in such foodgrains.

(No. S. D. C. 218—C. 103-44-9, dated 15th November 1944.)

(39) Jaggery Control Order, 1945.—It prohibits the export of jaggery outside the State, except under permits granted by the Jaggery Controller and framing rules for the control of manufacture of jaggery in the State.

(No. S. D. 3928 C. 66-44-24, dated 10th January 1945.)

(iii) Military.

39. The total actual strength of the Mysore State Troops including the 1st Battalion, Mysore Infantry, (prisoners of war) during the year was 4,091 (4,013), consisting of 3,528 (3,409) combatants and 563 (617) non-combatants. The strength included 186 (308) Christians, 955 (978) Muslims, 191 (251) Brahmins and Rajputs, 132 (33) Kshatriyas, 777 (807) Mahrattas and 1,285 (1,035) belonging to other castes and communities. The State Troops were composed of two Cavalry units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers, and the Mysore Horse with a Cavalry Training Centre, and three Infantry units, *viz.*, the Second Battalion, the Third Battalion, and the Garrison Battalion with the Mysore Infantry Training Centre, and a transport unit, *viz.*, the Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps. The question of re-organising the Mysore Lancers on a new peace establishment basis was taken up for consideration. The work of looking after the welfare of the families of the officers and men of the First Battalion, who were prisoners of war, continued to be attended to. Messages to prisoners of war were being broadcast through the All-India Radio. An important event of the year was that the Second Battalion, Mysore Infantry,

re-organised on a higher strength, moved outside the State on the 19th November 1944 for service with His Majesty's Land Forces.

40. The strength of the Mysore Infantry Training Centre unit was increased from 170 to 373 all ranks. Higher rates of pay and ration allowance were allowed and a pool consisting of five officers was also formed.

41. Two Companies of the Garrison Battalion continued to be stationed at the Hindustan Aircraft Factory for internal security purposes.

Military Works.

.42 The work relating to the construction of new lines for the Mysore Infantry at Mysore was in progress. The question of constructing new lines to accommodate one Battalion of the Mysore Infantry at Bhadravati was postponed in view of the heavy cost involved. Arrangements were in progress for the construction of barracks to accommodate one company of the Mysore Infantry at Bhadravati.

Military training.

43. The military training in units was carried out according to programme. Military training was given to the University students both at Mysore and Bangalore. Steps were also taken to give training to some of the permanent teaching staff of the University, with a view to the early formation of a University Officers' Training Corps.

Recruitment.

44. Recruiting operations were continued. Out of 560 recruits produced, 541 persons were enlisted. Eleven Indian Officer Cadets in the Infantry and three Indian Officer Cadets in the Cavalry were under training.

Foodgrains for men.

45. The central grainage depot at Hebbal continued to work satisfactorily. A sum of Rs. 1,40,000 was sanctioned for the purchase and storage of foodgrains for supply to the military personnel.

Foodgrains for animals.

46. Barley was received in one lot through the Government of India and bran was obtained from the Director of Food Supplies.

Inspections and visits.

47. The Military Adviser-in-chief, Indian State Forces, the Deputy-Military Adviser-in-chief (Training), the Military Adviser, Southern India Circle, the Military Adviser for Signalling and the Chief Civil Master Armourer inspected the units of the Mysore State Troops. *Pradhana-siromani* Mr. N. Madhava Rau, C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore, also paid a visit to the units in Bangalore in June 1945.

PROTECTION

48. The No. 51 (Mysore) General Purpose Transport Company, which had been on active service overseas for 3½ years and acquitted itself with credit, returned to the State during the year.

Hessarghatta Grass Farm.

49. The yield of grass on the Farm was satisfactory. The year opened with 87 young stock. Thirty-six foals were born during the year. Twenty-two young stock were drafted to the Mysore Lancers as remounts. Two of the foals died, leaving 99 young stock at the Farm at the end of the year.

50. A scheme for the breeding of ponies at the Farm was started and 20 mares were purchased in Bombay for the purpose.

51. The total expenditure under the head "31 Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 25,80,864.

The Kunigal Stud Farm.

52. There were five stallions at the Farm. The year opened with 31 mares and one mare was purchased during the year. There were eight casualities and the total number of mares at the end of the year was 24. The net realisation from the sale of six young stock of two years old at Bombay was Rs. 1,27,300. The Farm was thoroughly cleaned and weeded. Under the "Grow More Food" scheme, an additional extent of 38 acres and three guntas was ploughed and sown with ragi and an extent of 11 acres and 11 guntas was sown with paddy.

53. The receipts and expenditure of the Farm during the year were Rs. 1,52,632 and Rs. 94,329, respectively, resulting in a profit of Rs. 58,303, which constitutes a record in the history of the Farm.

(iv) Police.

54. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force was 1,126 (1,125) officers and 5,837 (5,835) constables.

55. The temporary staff, consisting of 43 officers and 2,112 men of the Civil Police, was employed on the work relating to the execution of the several control orders, internal security, regulation of road and other traffic and various other additional types of work.

56. The strength of the temporary armed police, sanctioned as a war time measure for purposes of internal security, was 1,315, including an Assistant Superintendent of Police and 7 Police Inspectors. In addition, the services of 71 (22) officers and 123 (109) men were lent to other departments of Government, private persons and corporate bodies. One thousand and twenty-three (1,536) recruits, were enlised to the constabulary during the year. Twenty-two probationary Sub-Inspectors, 67 Daffedars and 336 police constables were trained in the Police Training School, Bangalore. In the Police Training School, Mysore, 218 police constables were trained and sent back to the districts. The percentage of departmental punishments of subordinate officers and men to actual strength was 4·8 (7·7) for absence without leave and 8·0 (10·9) for other offences. The percentage of black marks awarded rose from 10·3 to 11·7. Fifteen police constables were prosecuted under the Mysore Police Act, 16 under the Essential Service Act, and two officers and three men under the Indian Penal Code. They were convicted and removed from the force. Out of 8,695 (9,359) constables in the force, 6,831 (6,839) were literate. A sum of Rs. 12,601-(Rs. I2,529) was given as rewards to police officers and men, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 1,095 (Rs. 3,945) distributed to private persons. The Maharaja's Police Medals were awarded to a Police Inspector for gallantry displayed by him at Ramaghatta, Davangere taluk, in August 1944 in an encounter with a large and determined body of food smugglers, and to a police constable in Bangalore City for exhibiting conspicuous courage and sense of duty in apprehending a K. D. at grave personal risk. The Fire Brigade tackled four large fires and rendered valuable assistance. The number of casualties during the year was 880 (921). The employment of visting doctors to attend to the medical needs of the police stationed at the Police lines in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was continued during the year.

Village Police.

57. The village police, as usual, co-operated with the police. Forty-seven village police officers were rewarded during the year. Village vigilance committees were functioning satisfactorily in all districts. Their services were availed of in giving wide publicity to crime and in gathering intelligence regarding movements of criminals.

State of crime.

58. Cases of grave crime decreased from 7,664 to 6,235, which is attributed to the fact that the conditions imposed by the war provided increased facilities for employment for all types of people.

Cognizable cases.

59. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 7,049 (7,513). The number of offences under Special and Local Laws increased from 15,168 to 16,464 due mainly to the large number of cases launched under the Defence of India Rules and the several control orders in force. There was a fall in the number of serious offences against person and property, the number being 2,210 (2,458). Three hundred and twenty-seven (294) heinous offences were reported during the year. The number of murder cases was 122 (99).

Non-cognizable offences.

60. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with during the year was 13,717 (11,520), of which 7,944 (6,188) ended in conviction and 3,808 (3,294) in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn and struck off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 1,283 (1,164) cases pending at the close of the year.

61. Two hundred and seventy-eight (251) cases were referred by the Magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code; 218 (254) cases under Section 156 and 10 cases under Section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Detection and prevention of crime.

62. The percentage of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code disposed of during the year was 25·38 (29·8). The percentage of lost property recovered was 47·8 (37·9). The number of bad characters registered was 239 (132).

Warrants.

63. The number of warrants pending execution at the close of the year was 276 (88).

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act.

64. Steps were taken to warn the parents of juveniles smoking in 402 (359) cases, the largest number of warnings being reported from the Mysore district. One case was put up in the K.G.F. Circle under the Act and it ended in conviction.

Motor Vehicles Act.

65. The number of motor vehicles registered was 519. The number of accidents rose from 584 to 648, due to military vehicular traffic. Two thousand eight hundred

and ninety-nine prosecutions were launched under the Motor Vehicles Act, of which 2,408 ended in conviction.

66. The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Taxation Act, 1944, came into law from the 5th August 1944. The registration marks and driving licenses, speed limits and other important features, which were not explicit in the old Act, have been introduced on the basis of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act.

67. Many accidents were prevented as a result of the measures taken by way of providing traffic islands, combined police and military patrols and putting up of "Speed" boards in Bangalore City.

68. At the commencement of the year, 36,747 (37,485) slips were on record. Finger print slips of 2,403 (2,622) of convicted persons and 14 (6) slips of criminal tribe members were received for record under the Criminal Tribes Act. The number of slips eliminated was 61 and that of slips remaining at the close of the year was 39,103 (36,747). Written opinions were furnished in 99 (115) cases. The question of introducing the Single Print system and the training of Foot-print Experts are under consideration. Finger Print Bureau.

69. There were 908 (960) members of the criminal tribes on the registers at the close of the year. One hundred and sixteen (137) cases under the Act were reported. Criminal Tribes.

70. The Civic Guards organisations at all taluk and district headquarters in the State were disbanded, first at all taluk headquarters, and then at district headquarters from the 1st July 1945, as the improved war situation no longer warranted their continuance. The Maharajkumar of Rewa, who underwent training in the several branches of the administration, acquainted himself with the organisation and working of the different branches of the Police Department, especially the C. I. D., Criminal Branch and the Provincial Reserve Police. Civic Guards.

71. The incidence of cognizable crime showed a decrease and a large number of cases was reported under the several control orders, especially cases of smuggling of cattle and silk across the border, in spite of the special staff employed for the purpose. This was due to the very high prices secured for the smuggler. General.

PROTECTION

72. The construction of 100 quarters for the Provincial Reserve Police at Bangalore was completed during the year. The construction of 100 more units in the same locality has been sanctioned. The construction of quarters for the Provincial Reserve Police at Bhadravati was also completed.

(v) Extradition.

73. Fifty-eight persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom 23 were British Indian subjects and 35 were subjects of the State. Including 5 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 63 persons from outside the State were under trial, of whom 48 were convicted and 3 acquitted or discharged, leaving 12 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year, In addition to these, 12 persons who deserted he Mysore Military Units were also surrendered to the State from British India,

74. Seventy-one persons were surrendered to British India under the Mysore Extradition Act VI of 1938.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

Courts.

75. There were 75 (74) courts, exercising original criminal jurisdiction, including 8 courts of the Justices of the Peace.

Offences reported.

76. The total number of offences reported was 32,880 (31,255). The number of persons brought to trial in the Magistrates' courts was 54,791 (excluding 301 persons committed to sessions), as against 50,653 in 1943-44. Of the persons brought to trial, the cases in respect of 56,866 (41,970) were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 22,009 (21,433) and the number of those acquitted or discharged was 21,526 (18,943). Cases involving 7,925 (8,683) persons were pending at the close of the year.

77. The number of persons brought to trial for offences punishable under Special and Local Laws was 28,543 (25,571). The cases against 25,947 persons were disposed of and 18,315 (17,588) persons were convicted.

(*a*) Courts.

78. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 4,916 (5,603) cases, involving 5,921 (6,681) persons;

and they disposed of 4,605 (5,230) cases, involving 5,369 (6,157) persons.

79. The number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 25,802 (22,241), involving 41,461 (36,063) persons. (*b*) Stipendiary Magistrates.

80. The District Magistrates disposed of 29 (27) cases, involving 36 (41) persons. Two cases were pending during the year. (*c*) District Magistrates.

81. Of the 109 (147) cases involving 293 (301) persons that came up for trial in the Sessions courts, 92 (135) cases were disposed of. (*d*) Sessions Courts.

82. The average duration of cases in the Bench Magistrates' courts, in the courts of District Magistrates and in the Sessions courts was 32·5 (21·6), 18·7 (16·9) and 54·3 (46·4) days, respectively. Average duration of cases.

83. In the courts of Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of trials was 46·4 (39·6) days.

84. The appellate courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 713 (826) regular appeals, involving 1,000 (1,197) persons. Of these, 162 (233) appeals were before Magistrates and 551 (593) before Sessions Judges. Six hundred and forty-four (781) appeals, involving 895 (1,125) persons, were disposed of during the year. Appeals.

85. The total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 32 (40). Four appeals were preferred by Government against judgments of acquittal. The number of appeals disposed of was 37. In the four appeals filed by Government, the orders of acquittal of the lower court were upheld; in 14 appeals the convictions and sentences were confirmed; in 8 appeals the sentences were reduced or altered; in 11 appeals the convictions were set aside and the appellants were acquitted.

86. The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 64·16 (62·71) days. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 38·8 (29·6) days and that of appeals disposed of by Magistrates was 36·4 (21·09) days.

87. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 397 (323) revision petitions; of these they disposed of 328 (277). The High Court disposed of 363 (325) revision petitions. Revision.

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88. Twenty-four out of 32 cases referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates or taken up by the High Court *suo motu* in revision were disposed of.

Reference to High Court.

89. Two cases under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, involving four persons, were disposed of. In one case the accused was acquitted and in the other, they were convicted. Under Section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, one case involving one person was received and the matter was referred to Government who passed orders thereon directing that the accused be kept under detention in jail under the observation of the Senior Surgeon who was asked to observe his conduct and make a report to Government after a period of six months. One case under Section 215, Criminal Procedure Code, involving 2 persons, was left pending at the end of the year. Two cases, involving three persons, were referred to the High Court, under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In one case, involving one person, the sentence of death was reduced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. In the other case, involving two persons, the sentence of death passed against the first accused was reduced to transportation for life and as against the other accused he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

90. The total number of all classes of cases which came up before the High Court during the year was 644 (585) and the number disposed of was 554 (523).

91. Three (4) persons were sentenced to death by Sessions Judges and 9 (14) persons were sentenced to transportation for life. Of 2,798 (2,995) persons imprisoned, 2,424 (2,688) were sentenced to imprisonment for 6 months and under, and 374 (307) for longer periods. The number of persons fined was 19,279 (18,523). The total amount of fines imposed and realised was Rs. 2,33,207 (1,66,672) and Rs. 1,79,047 (1,47,995), respectively. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 1,425 (Rs. 1,338).

(vii) Civil Justice.

Number of Courts. Original Works.

92. The number and jurisdiction of civil courts in the State other than village courts, was the same as in the previous year. The number of suits instituted was 18,464 (20,687). The decrease in the institutions was due

partly to the effect of the operation of the Agriculturists' Relief Act, the Money Lenders' Act and the Debt Conciliation Board Act and partly to better economic conditions. Of the total number of suits, 11,882 (13,365) ordinary and 3,262 (3,682) small cause suits were instituted in the Munsiffs' courts. The institutions in the Subordinate Judges' Courts were 305 (331) ordinary and 2,859 (3,140) small cause suits.

93. One hundred and fifty-six (169) suits were filed in the District courts. The aggregate value of the suits instituted was Rs. 67,27,465 (79,72,510).

Disposal of suits.

94. The total number of ordinary suits disposed of was 14,023 (13,944) and the disposals exceeded institutions by 1,690, which is an important feature of the year under review. The number of small cause suits disposed of was 6,637 (6,934). The total number of suits pending at the end of the year was 8,645; of these 1,670 were small cause suits. There was an appreciable reduction in the total pendency of suits. The total number of year-old ordinary suits pending at the end of the year was 517 (534). Of these, 78 could not be disposed of for reasons beyond the control of the Judges. In 3 courts, no suit was pending for over a year and in 17 courts the number did not exceed 10. The largest pendency, *viz.*, 104 suits, was in the Munsiff's court at Tumkur and this was due to the addition of Gubbi taluk from the 15th May 1944. The next largest pendency was in the court of the First Munsiff at Mysore (57 suits). Additional Munsiffs have been appointed to both the courts to relieve the congestion.

Miscellaneous cases.

95. The total number of miscellaneous cases filed was 6,626 (7,995). The number of cases disposed of was 7,231 (7,925).

Appellate work.

96. The total number of regular appeals filed in the District courts and Subordinate Judges' courts, including those refiled and remanded, was 1,982 (1,657). The number disposed of was 1,812 (1,649). The number of appeals pending at the end of the year was 1,610 (1,440). The number of miscellaneous appeals filed was 381 (388); the number disposed of was 402 (404) and the number pending at the end of the year was 151 (172). The average duration of appeals disposed of was 152·09 (160·4) days.

(B) 1655

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High Court.

97. The number of first appeals filed during the year was 194 (136). Including 92 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 286 (422) regular appeals. The number disposed of was 131 (330). The number of second appeals filed was 549, including three appeals refiled. The total number of second appeals for disposal was 857 (1,187), of which 521 (879) were disposed of. Twenty-five (23) miscellaneous appeals were pending at the beginning of the year and 58 (65) were received during the year. The number disposed of was 63 (63). Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 513, including six refiled (529) civil revision petitions, and 153 (125) civil petitions. Out of these, 518 (505) of the former and 113 (87) of the latter were disposed of. The term of the two additional Judges of the High Court was extended for one year from February 1945.

Insolvency proceedings.

98. The number of insolvency applications filed was 77 (93). The number of cases disposed of was 95 (103). In 27 (19) cases, receivers were appointed. The amount realised was Rs. 28,920 (23,735), and the amount distributed to creditors was Rs. 21,506 (27,327).

Execution of decrees.

99. The total number of execution applications filed was 27,417 (31,282). The number disposed of was 29,152 (24,073) and the number pending was 13,001 (14,736). The number of year-old cases was 517 (823). The total amount realised in execution was Rs. 19,92,191 Rs. (30,62,442).

Legal Practitioners.

100. The number of Advocates enrolled during the year was 42 (52). At the end of the year, the number on the roll was 699, of whom 68 were from the Madras Presidency and one from the Bombay Presidency. The total number of Pleaders on the last day of the year was 810 (776). The number newly enrolled during the year was 34; and 20 Pleaders were enrolled as Advocates.

Finance.

101. The total receipts and expenditure of the courts for the year amounted to Rs. 9,37,438 (9,87,866) and Rs. 9,14,458 (9,06,827) respectively. The decrease in receipts was due to the fall in the number of suits instituted and the increase in charges due to the enhanced rate of dearness allowance sanctioned from 1st January 1945.

(viii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

102. In addition to the Central Jail at Bangalore and the Jail at Mysore, there were seven district lock-ups, one special lock-up and twenty-nine taluk lock-ups.

103. The number of prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year was 1,632 (1,604 men and 28 women). During the year, 9,507 were admitted and 9,920 were discharged, leaving 1,219 at the close of the year.

Occupation.

104. Of the total number of convicts admitted, 3,927 were males, of whom 141 were Government or municipal servants, 261 were professional persons, 143 were in personal service, 1,995 were agriculturists, 494 were engaged in commerce and trade, 397 were employed in arts and crafts and 1,595 in other miscellaneous occupations.

Education.

105. The two schools—Kannada and Urdu—in the Central Jail continued to work. The curriculum prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction for primary schools was followed. The religious ministers of the Jails at Bangalore and Mysore continued to visit the respective jails regularly once a week to impart religious and moral instruction to the prisoners. A library containing books on religious and moral subjects is maintained in both the jails for the use of the prisoners.

General.

106. A training school for warders was started in the Central Jail during the year. Several recommendations made by the Prison Reforms Committee were sanctioned, and some others were under the consideration of Government. The revision of the pay of the executive establishment of the Department was sanctioned while that of the ministerial staff was under the consideration of Government.

107. One of the non-official visitors to the Central Jail, Bangalore, presented a radio set with two loud speakers to the jail for the benefit of the prisoners. A mat-weaving industry on a small scale has been started in the Mysore Jail. Corporal punishment awarded for offences committed in prison has been abolished. The Bangalore City Adult Literacy Campaign Committee have taken up literacy work in the Central Jail at Bangalore and 60 illiterate prisoners are being taught Kannada. The Mysore Literacy Council have taught 60 convicts of the Mysore Jail in Kannada and

PROTECTION

20 in Urdu. Proposals for starting a Borstal School and Children's Home in the vicinity of Bangalore and Mysore are engaging the attention of Government. Draft rules for the release on parole of certain classes of long-term prisoners for periods not exceeding ten days in a year were also under the consideration of the Government.

Expenditure.

108. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 4 51,854 (Rs. 6,34,239).

(ix) Registration of Assurances.

Registration Offices.

109. The *ex-officio* Sub-Registry Office at Yelandur was placed under the charge of a whole-time Sub-Registrar with effect from the 1st November 1944. There were 83 (83) Sub-Registry Offices in the State, of which 62 (61) were special, and 21 (22) *ex-officio* offices.

Registration.

110. The number of instruments registered was 2,04,644 (2,26,223). The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered in all the districts amounted to Rs. 8,47,60,636 (Rs. 8,84,27,238). The number of registered documents relating to co-operative societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was 5,038 (5,518), and the amount of fees which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents was Rs. 21,565 (Rs. 28,714). A sum of Rs. 1,23,699 (Rs. 1,44,313) was recovered as mutation fees.

Finance.

111. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 5,44,797 (Rs. 6,62,398) and Rs. 2,29,553 (Rs. 2,06,015), respectively. The figures exclude the income and expenditure of Rs. 4,882 and Rs. 1,868, respectively, of the Yelandur Jahagir Sub-Registry Office.

(x) Municipal Administration.

112. There were 43 town and 6 minor municipalities in the State. The minor municipality of Maddur was converted into a town municipality and the village panchayet of Turuvanoor in the Chitaldrug district was converted into a minor municipality. The question of converting Davangere into a city municipality and Chellakere into a town municipality was under the consideration of Government. General elections were held in 22 municipalities during the year.

113. The municipal councils of Hole-narsipur, Birur, Banavar, Bhadravathi, Yelahanka, Vadigenahalli, Kankanhalli, Hoskote, Anekal and Pavagada were granted the privilege of electing their own non-official Presidents, in addition to 20 municipalities which are already enjoying this privilege. Twelve municipal councils continued to have Chief Officers. Assessing officers were posted for the revision of assessment on lands and buildings in the several municipalities in the districts of Hassan, Shimoga, Mysore and Tumkur.

114. The total number of members on the several municipal councils on the last day of the year was 1,798. Of these, 1,246 were elected members, 344 nominated, and 208 *ex-officio*. The municipal councils held 1,813 meetings during the year.

115. The receipts and expenditure of the several municipal councils during the year amounted to Rs. 38,24,254 (Rs. 26,76,463) and Rs. 36,19,611 (Rs. 23,98,283), respectively. Out of the total demand of Rs. 33,19,602, including arrears, a sum of Rs. 27,52,004 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,67,598 (Rs. 3,86,458) to be collected at the close of the year.

116. The grant of Rs. 5 lakhs sanctioned by Government for water supply and town improvements was distributed among the several municipal councils for carrying out improvements to their water supply and town improvement works, such as drainage, slum clearance, road improvements, construction of sweepers' quarters, laying out of extensions, etc. The water supply scheme of Anekal was completed during the year, as also the work on the Fort well at Tyamagondlu. The following are the important schemes for which grants were sanctioned by Government during the year :—

		Rs.
Drainage Works.—		
Nanjangud	...	53,732
Sagar	...	12,500
Davangere	...	19,375
Kankanhalli	...	15,000
Water Supply Schemes.—		
Krishnaraja Nagar	...	28,700
Shikarpur	...	3,740
Shimoga	...	10,000
Harihar	...	24,000

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117. Many of the improvement works for which grants were sanctioned could not be completed owing to the war conditions. Orders were issued exempting from payment of local taxes the stores imported into town and minor municipalities by the Red Cross Organisation and the St. John Ambulance Association.

118. Anti-malaria operations were in force in Periyapatna, Shimoga and Chikmagalur municipalities. Seven municipal high schools were newly started. The towns of Kadur, Birur and Ajjampur were electrified. Depots for the sale of food grains were opened by the several municipal councils. Breeding bulls were maintained in the Chikmagalur and Kadur municipalities. Compost-making out of town refuse was undertaken by the Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Nanjangud and Chamarajanagar municipalities.

119. An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Chickmagalur in connection with the Kadur District Conference.

120. Victory Day celebrations were held by several municipal councils.

121. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Seringapatam during the year.

122. His Highness the Maharaja visited Closepet and Kankanhalli in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the bridge over the Arkavati river.

Bangalore City Municipal Council.

Constitution.

123. The strength of the Municipal Council was 30, consisting of 24 elected and 6 nominated members. The President and the Vice-President were elected. The number of meetings held was 43, of which 12 were ordinary, 11 adjourned and 20 special.

Finances.

142. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 10,26,643. The receipts under the several heads amounted to Rs. 30,56,000, including the Government grant of Rs. 15,000. A sum of Rs. 26,78,022 (Rs. 24.63,200) was spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 14,04,621. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 6-3-9.

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125. An Assistant Comptroller was deputed to examine the finances of the Municipality and to suggest measures for their improvement. His report has since been received and is under examination.

Public Works

126. A sum of Rs. 4,07,736 was spent on public works. The most important works executed during the year were (i) forming of roads in Sriramapur and Kempapuram Agrahar, (ii) construction of sewage drain in Ananda Rao Circle, (iii) reforming deviation road in Srirampuram, (iv) construction of drain in Thippasetty Mutt Road, II Division, (v) Forming the new Guttahalli road from the Carpet factory to the Bellary road junction, and (vi) tarring of several roads. A sum of Rs. 1,02,270 was spent under City Improvement Works.

127. The services of the Special Land Acquisition Officer were continued during the year. The lay-out of certain extensions for providing house building sites to the poor and middle class people was under consideration.

128. Anti-mosquito and anti-malaria work was intensified in the city. A special gang at a cost of Rs. 9,534 per annum, was sanctioned for the intensive cleaning of the city.

192. The opening of 3 milk centres for the supply of free milk to poor children was sanctioned. Two of them have commenced working.

130. The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board Act was brought into force from the 26th January 1945

Mysore City Municipal Council.

Constitution

131. The Municipal Council consisted of 31 members, of whom 24 were elected and 7, including the President, were nominated. The number of meetings held during the year was 24, of which 12 were ordinary, 3 adjourned and 9 special meetings.

Finances

132. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 76,781. The income and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 13,13,529 and Rs. 11,50,150 respectively. The incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 5-4-2. Out of a total demand of Rs. 9,34,582, including arrears, under taxes, a sum of Rs. 8,47,675 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 86,907. A duty was levied on transfers of immovable property.

PROTECTION

Public Works.

133. The total expenditure under Public Works was Rs. 2,56,212. The new Bannimantap road (the new Procession route) was formed. A new bus shelter was constructed in the N. Madhava Rau Circle. Twenty-two houses were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 46,200 out of the Mysore City Model House Fund and sold in public auction for a sum of Rs. 73,000.

Public Health.

134. The public health of the city was generally good. Anti-malaria measures were continued. In order to assist the Health Officer, the appointment of a Health Officer of the third grade was sanctioned.

General.

135. H. E. the Viceroy paid a visit to Mysore City in February 1945. Celebrations in connection with the Allied Victory in Europe were held in May 1945.

136. The grant of a loan of Rs. 30,000 carrying interest at 2 per cent per annum was sanctioned to the Municipal Council for starting a model dairy farm as an adjunct to the Sewage Farm.

137. The system of rationing food articles introduced within the city during December 1943 continued to be in force during the year and many depots were opened in the several mohallas for the purpose. Supply of fuel through Municipal fair price depots was also arranged. A census of cattle in the city area was taken in January 1945.

138. The distribution of cooked rice out of the generous donation graciously granted by His Highness the Maharaja was continued.

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

139. The Board was reconstituted for a period of two years from the 13th April 1945. It consisted of nine members, as usual.

140. Twelve ordinary meetings, one adjourned meeting and one special meeting of the Board were held during the year.

141. The total amount at the credit of the Board, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,32,045 and the Government grant of Rs. 1,71,000, was Rs. 11,21,577 (Rs. 6,68,326). The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 8,64,545 (Rs. 5,36,281), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,57,032. The increase in the receipts was due to the realisations from the sale of sites in the Yadavagiri, New Bannimantap and Paduvarahalli extensions.

142. Ninety-seven properties were acquired and 77 under-ground sewerage house connections were given. The construction of 12 model houses was completed at a total cost of Rs. 25,200. The construction of 26 model houses at a total cost of Rs. 17,500 for the sweepers of the Municipality was in progress.

143. The appointment of a part-time Land Acquisition Officer was sanctioned in order to afford assistance to the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust Board.

144. The work on the new Procession route to Bannimantap was completed.

145. A new road called the Dhanvantri Road, connecting Sayyaji Rao Road with the Chamundeswari Road, was formed.

146. The block plan survey of the Mysore City was completed, including the preparation of up-to-date contour maps.

147. Steps were taken for the formation of a road from the Elgin Fountain to the District Offices.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

148. The Sanitary Board was reconstituted for a period of three years from 1st December 1944, from which date the number of members on the Board was raised from 20 to 22, with a view to providing for the nomination of two additional members,—one to represent the Depressed Classes and the other on behalf of the Labour interests in the area. Out of 22 members, seven were *ex-officio* members, seven nominated by the Mining Board, four elected and four nominated by Government. Five ordinary and six special meetings of the Board were held during the year and the average attendance was 15·81. Constitution.

149. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 33,334 (Rs. 36, 626). The receipts and expenditure of the Board were Rs. 2,79,888 (Rs. 2,37,859) and Rs. 2,39,305 (Rs. 2,04,535) respectively. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 40,583. A sum of Rs. 10,294 was spent on public works. Finance.

150. The Kolar Gold Field High School continued to be under the control of the Sanitary Board. There were 466 students on the roll. In view of the increase in the number of students, two additional sections were opened at High School.

PROTECTION

the close of the year. The work relating to the extension of the school building at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,000 was in progress.

Improvement Works.

151. With a view to providing certain amenities to the citizens of the area, a programme of urgent improvement works to be worked out in two stages was sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 4,83,334, to be met by the Government and the Board in the proportion of 3 : 1. A loan of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned towards the Board's share of the works, and the first instalment of the loan, *viz.*, Rs. 50,000 and the Government share of the cost of the scheme, *viz.*, Rs. 2 lakhs, provided in the State Budget, were drawn from the treasury and credited to the "Kolar Gold Field Improvement Fund."

152. A comprehensive surface drainage scheme, at an estimated cost of Rs. 95,000, was sanctioned, for the Robertsonpet area.

Rehabilitation of the finances of the Board.

153. The post of the Revenue Officer was continued for a further period of two years. As part of the scheme for the rehabilitation of the finances of the Board, the revision of the assessment on buildings, lands and shops in the area was entrusted to this officer. An increase in the rate of cycle tax was sanctioned and it is expected to bring in an additional annual income of Rs. 1,000. The rates of rent on shops and stalls in the two markets at Andersonpet and Robertsonpet were revised, resulting in an increase in the income of the Board by Rs. 4,600 per annum.

(xi) Administration of District Boards.

154. There were nine District Boards with a total membership of 261 (260), of whom 177 were elected, 47 were nominated and 37 were *ex-officio* members.

155. The District Boards held 53 (51) meetings during the year.

156. The revenue and expenditure of the District Boards under all heads amounted to Rs. 21,47,791 (Rs. 19,05,616) and Rs. 20,07,274 (Rs. 19,95,610), respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 18,40,431 (Rs. 15,46,540), of which a sum of Rs. 11,95,431 (Rs. 10,91,742) was realised from local cesses, Rs. 1,59,398 (Rs. 1,09,313) from tolls and ferries, Rs. 1,08,460 (Rs. 1,77,127) from weekly markets, Rs. 1,57,596

(Rs. 93,133) from contributions and the rest from miscellaneous items of revenue. The expenditure under service heads was Rs. 17,20,676 (Rs. 15,90,769), of which a sum of Rs. 4,26,544 (Rs. 5,20,671) was spent on works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 2,33,298 (Rs. 1,52,856) on works executed by the direct agency of the District Boards, Rs. 1,49,824 (Rs. 1,43,299) on administration and collection, Rs. 1,30,583 (Rs. 70,619) on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 4,84,563 (Rs. 4,57,130) on medical relief, Rs. 47,339 (Rs. 43,988) on accommodation to travellers and the balance on miscellaneous items. The expenditure on road works undertaken out of the Railway Cess funds in the districts of Kadur and Chitaldrug was Rs. 43,720 and Rs. 60,083, respectively.

157. New local fund dispensaries were opened at Kudur, (Magadi taluk) and at Doddalahalli (Kankanhalli Taluk). A subsidised dispensary was opened at Holur, (Bangalore district). A combined dispensary was opened at Madhugiri and a women's section was newly added to the local fund dispensary at Harihar during the year. The rural dispensaries at Nallur and Holehonnur (Shimoga district) were converted into reduced scale dispensaries and the dispensary at Kalasapur (Kadur district) was converted into a rural dispensary. Twenty-one ayurvedic and unani dispensaries were newly opened during the year in the Tumkur, Mysore and Kadur districts.

158. The recovery of the contribution due by the local bodies in respect of maternity hospitals at district headquarters was ordered to be waived with effect from the 1st January 1945.

159. The Khadi Centres at Aimangala (Chitaldrug district), Ittikadibbanahalli (Tumkur district) and Ajjampur (Kadur district) continued to do useful work. It is proposed to start a few cottage industries in the Chitaldrug district under the agency of the District Board.

160. A meeting of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of all the District Boards was held at Hassan on the 26th April 1945.

161. The foundation stone of the Arkavathi Bridge at Kankanhalli was graciously laid by His Highness the Maharaja on the 14th December 1944.

(xii) Village Panchayets.

162. The total number of village panchayets in the State was 12,215 (12,119), with a membership of 90,060 (91,313).

Constitution

163. Four hundred and eighty-eight village panchayets elected their own chairmen. The number of meetings held by the panchayets was 39,536 (37,908).

Finance

164. The cash balance at the credit of the panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 41,35,327. Their income and expenditure during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 19,65,502 (Rs. 17,51,591) and Rs. 11,88,996 (Rs. 10,06,358), respectively, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 49,11,833 at the end of the year.

Demand Collection and Balance.

165. The arrears at the beginning of the year amouted to Rs. 33,20,075 (Rs. 34,73,826). The total demand for the year was Rs. 16,96,458 (Rs. 15,22,246). Out of a total demand of Rs. 50,16,533 (Rs. 49,96,072), a sum of Rs. 20,62,618 (Rs. 16,75,997) was collected, including remissions and amounts commuted into labour, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,53,915 to be collected.

Grants

166. The total amount received by the panchayets by way of Government grant, contributions from district boards and private persons etc., was Rs. 10,00,000 (Rs. 4,25,000).

Sanitation, Medical Relief etc.

167. Five hundred and five (497) village panchayets maintained separate sweeping and scavenging staff, 273 (85) panchayets contributed towards the maintenance of local fund, ayurvedic and unani dispensaries, and 29 (36) arranged for weekly visits of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Nine thousand and ninety five (9,150) village panchayets contributed in all a sum of Rs. 7,940 (Rs. 5,469) towards the funds of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. There were 23 (31) maternity homes run by the village panchayets.

Public Works

168. A sum of Rs. 5,95,336 (Rs. 3,31,256) was spent on public works. Sub-Overseers worked in many of the taluks and were placed in charge of village improvement and well works.

169. The scheme of forming and maintaining inter-village road works was transferred to the control of the Revenue Department, while the Public Works Department

was required to complete the works already entrusted to it. As usual, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was distributed among the several districts. Since the inception of the inter-village communications scheme, Government have contributed a total sum of Rs. 13 lakhs and 459 miles of road have been formed. Owing to the abnormal conditions created by the war, the progress of the scheme was slow.

Rural Water Supply.

170. The rural water supply scheme has been in operation for the past seven years and the annual contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs for the year was distributed among the several districts. Out of 18,368 villages in the State, 15,801 villages have been provided with wells. The progress in the sinking of the wells was not satisfactory on account of war conditions prevailing during the year. With a view to securing more tangible progress in the execution of the well works and other village improvement works, orders of Government were issued so as to allow liberal rates to the contractors to be on a par with the rates allowed locally by the Public Works Department.

171. The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 1,786 (2,041) panchayets. The total value of weekly labour contributed by the villagers amounted to Rs. 1,24,727 (Rs. 1,41,001). Improved agricultural implements and better seeds were in use in 397 (438) village panchayets. Three hundred and sixty two (340) village panchayets were maintaining breeding bulls. Forty seven (58) village schools, 45 (54) Muzrai institutions, 12 (10) tanks, 142 (131) topes and 204 (206) village forests were under the management of the panchayets. One hundred and thirty five (137) village panchayets laid out parks and planted 9,084 (2,631) fruit and shade trees and 1,152 (1,273) panchayets maintained reading rooms.

172. The Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Doddaballapur continued to work satisfactorily under the guidance of the respective committees of management. One more centre was established at Anandapuram in Sagar taluk, Shimoga district. A separate fund called the "Rural Welfare Centre Fund" was created with a view to pooling the resources of each centre and securing the more efficient administration of the fund. With a view to expanding the activities of the panchayets so that they may serve not only as units of local administration but also as

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agencies for providing social, moral and economic activities of village communities, enhanced powers were conferred on the village panchayets.

Rural Reconstruction Drive.

173. The activities under the rural reconstruction Drive scheme in the first set of 81 hoblies selected for intensive work were continued in the same set of hoblies during 1944—45 also. A grant of Rs. 3,71,700 was distributed among the several village panchayets in these hoblies for works of public utility and a sum of Rs. 1,41,015 was spent out of this grant.

174. A summary of work done in the selected hoblies is given below:—

Items of work.	No. on programme	No. taken up in 44—45	No. completed in 43—44	No. completed in 44—45.	No. in progress
Drinking water wells ...	1298	262	143	363	683
Drainage ...	967	238	359	438	347
Village extensions ...	632	311	89	134	205
Interior and approach roads.	1411	229	339	764	537
Topes ...	383	415	12	499	...
Schools ...	350	56	171	168	...
Agricultural Depots ...	79	72	19	83	...
Veterinary Dispensaries	12	13	1	8	...
Co-operative Societies ...	248	121	208	156	...

175. The aggregate value of work turned out under "Monday labour", was Rs. 1,24,727 in respect of 1,786 villages. Weekly tidying up of villages was attended to in 3,210 villages. 5,016 soak pits and 357 latrines were constructed. In 499 villages, fruit and other trees were planted. Separate plots of land were allotted for manure pits, cart-stands and play-grounds for children in a number of villages. The number of adult literacy classes opened was 1,111 and 23,938 pupils received instruction.

176. Two hundred and sixty-five rural libraries were opened. Napier grass was grown in many villages. Improved method of bee-keeping was adopted in 97 villages and improved poultry was supplied to 58 villages. Among the dispensaries opened, 5 were local fund dispensaries, one rural dispensary and seven ayurvedic dispensaries.

177. The Central Advisory Committee for Rural Development met twice during the year. Hobli conferences were held in 27 taluks in the State. A Rural

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Development Court, consisting of 10 stalls, was opened at the Dasara Exhibition, and 1,303 rural exhibits were exhibited in these stalls.

178. A District Advisory Committee for Rural Development, consisting of the President of the district board concerned, two members of the Legislative Council and six other non-officials, was constituted for each district, to serve as a link between the existing taluk advisory committees and the Central Advisory Committee.

179. The intensive work of rural development in the first set of hoblies was extended by another year. A second set of 81 hoblies was selected for intensive work and a fresh batch of 127 "Gramasudharakas" was trained and posted for work in these hoblies.

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CHAPTER III.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

N.B.—Statement showing (i) the Receipts and Expenditure of the State and (ii) the Demand, Collection and Balance under the Principal Heads of Revenue for the year 1944-45 will be found in Appendix I.

General Summary.

180. The total amount realised during the year under Revenue Heads stood at Rs. 1,001·38 lakhs. and the net Expenditure chargeable to the Revenues was Rs. 999·38 lakhs. The Revenue transactions of the year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 2·00 lakhs.

181. The total receipts and expenditure under both Service and Debt Heads were Rs. 1,754·51 lakhs and Rs. 1,847·85 lakhs, respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 289·00 lakhs.

Revenue Receipts.

182. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, noticeable increases appear in the revenue realisations under the heads 'A. Land Revenue (Rs. 3·78 lakhs), B Forest Revenue (Rs. 25·15 lakhs), C. Excise Revenue (Rs. 52·30 lakhs), D-1 Income-tax (Rs. 69·43 lakhs)), F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts (62·55 lakhs) and G. Miscellaneous (Rs. 31·36 lakhs)' while the heads A.-1 Mining Royalty and Leases, A2. Duty on Gold and H. Commercial Services showed decreases to the extent of Rs. 15·63 lakhs, Rs. 75·19 lakhs and Rs. 10·50 lakhs, respectively.

Expenditure charged to Revenue.

183. Appreciable increases over the actuals of the previous year are noticeable under B. Revenue Collection Charges (Rs. 4·44 lakhs), C. Administration (Rs. 7·72 lakhs), D Public Instruction (Rs. 9·13 lakhs), E. Medical charges (Rs. 1·44 lakhs), G. Public Works (Rs. 30·84 lakhs), H. Pensions (Rs. 8·09 lakhs) and I. Miscellaneous (Rs. 88·21 lakhs).

Capital

184. The capital outlay incurred during the year was less than that of the previous year under all the commercial services, excepting 'Industrial and Other Works' under

which there was an increase of Rs. 4·44 lakhs due mainly to the starting of fresh works relating to Chamarajasagar Water Works to improve the water supply system in Bangalore City.

Debt and Remittances.

185. Under Investment account, the net outgoing (Rs. 652·11 lakhs) during the year was due chiefly to large investments made in the Government of India Victory and Defence Loans, National Savings Certificates and other Securities (Rs. 582·69 lakhs). The net incoming of Rs. 197·17 lakhs under Debt represents chiefly the new series of the 3 per cent 1956-61 loan of Rs. 2 crores issued in the year. The entire loan of Rs. 2 crores was, in the first instance, taken over by Government as in the previous year, for the General Investment Account and released to the public in small lots so as not to disturb the market. Under Unfunded Debt there were, as usual, net incomings of Rs. 25·50 lakhs under Insurance and Provident Funds, of Rs. 30·33 lakhs under Savings Bank Deposits and of Rs. 6·97 lakhs under Endowment and other Accounts. The large net incoming of Rs. 349·25 lakhs under Reserve and Depreciation Funds is due chiefly to the contribution of Rs. 256·02 lakhs made to the Special Reserve Funds towards Non-Recurring Expenditure (Rs. 153·30 lakhs), Post-War Reconstruction (Rs. 72·72 lakhs) and Capitalising Gold Mining Revenue (Rs. 30·00 lakhs). The net incoming of Rs. 98·56 lakhs under Local and Other Funds is due mainly to the contributions made from General Revenues to Irrigation Development Fund, Inter-Village Road Fund and Industrial Development Fund. Under Deposits, the net outgoing of Rs. 67·90 lakhs is due mainly to the accounting of the transactions relating to the Food Supply operations under the head ' Personal Deposits '. The net incoming of Rs. 20·36 lakhs under advances is due to the repayment of (a) a sum of Rs. 28·18 lakhs out of Advances to Government Officers for stocking foodstuffs during the year and (b) a sum of Rs. 30·03 lakhs by the Special Officer, Silk Filature Expansion Scheme, which is partly set off by heavy advances made to (i) the Government officers for expenses in connection with the Grow More Food campaign (Rs. 20·17 lakhs) and (ii) the Director of Agriculture for purchase of seeds and manures for sale to cultivators (Rs. 14·94 lakhs).

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(ii) Excise.

Country Spirits.

186. The contract of the Mysore Sugar Company, Limited., Bangalore, for the manufacture and supply of liquors from their distillery at Mandya having expired on 30th September 1944, it was further extended till the end of June 1945.

187. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of molasses arrack was 528 (526) and the issues to them were 3,71,612 (3,66,629) gallons. Two shops, one in Mysore district and the other in Chitaldrug district, were newly opened. There was an increase of 4,983 gallons which was contributed by the districts of Bangalore and Mandya, while there was a fall in consumption in the other districts. The increase in Bangalore was due to the continuance of the military camps and the influx of labour population. The marked decrease in the districts of Shimoga, Mysore, Kolar and Hassan was accounted for partly by the high rates prevailing in these places and partly by the increase in the consumption of toddy. The total issues of rectified spirits from the Distillery were 13,474 (19,646) gallons and of this, a quantity of 11,156 (7,206) gallons was issued to local licensees and industrial concerns and the balance of 2,318 (12,440) gallons for export outside the State. The decrease in exports was attributed to the paucity of molasses in the Distillery. The issues of denatured spirits from the Distillery were 3,349.0 (10,546.3) gallons and the quantity exported was 395 gallons. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors and jaggery arrack was 28, the same as in the previous year.

Toddy.

188. There were 1,819 (1,822) shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy and 363 (364) for the sale of bagani toddy. The number of toddy-yielding trees licensed both in the State and outside was 3,45,065 (3,39,501.)

Malt liquors and foreign spirits.

189. The number of licenses issued exclusively for the sale of country beer continued to be three. The consumption of beer amounted to 1,88,410 gallons, of which 1,52,786 gallons were consumed in military canteens and the remaining 35,624 gallons were sold by the several licensees in the State. The revenue derived from malt liquors was Rs. 62,069. The consumption of foreign liquors was 9,789(5,410) gallons. The revenue realised therefrom was Rs. 59,016.

190. There were 260 (259) shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 8,935 (8,805) seers. The revenue derived from ganja and opium amounted to Rs. 9,83,526 and Rs. 1,24,265, respectively. The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium continued to be 85 and the consumption was 452 (654) seers. Ganja and Opium.

191. The number of cases relating to illicit distillation and kindred offences increased from 197 to 289 during the year, the largest number of cases being reported from the Shimoga district. Four thousand six hundred and forty nine (4,966) cases, reported under the Excise and Opium Laws, were registered during the year. Including the pending cases, the total number of cases for disposal was 5,033 (5,406). Of these, 4,303 cases were disposed of departmentally, and 397 were sent up for trial in courts, leaving 333 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Fines or composition fees were levied in 3,949 cases, and the realisations on this account amounted to Rs. 18,341. The expenditure incurred under "Secret service and Rewards" amounted to Rs. 555. The periodical publication of the Excise Supplement to the *Mysore Gazette* was continued. Excise offences.

192. The number of licenses issued to chemists and druggists, charitable institutions and industrial concerns was 46. Licenses.

193. The total demand under Excise revenue, inclusive of the arrears of Rs. 13,827, amounted to Rs. 1,78,89,460, of which a sum of Rs. 1,78,07,107 (Rs. 1,24,14,911) towards current demand and a sum of Rs. 4,961 (Rs. 11,123) towards old arrears were collected and a sum of Rs. 4,214 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 73,178 at the end of the year. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 4,85,030 (Rs. 4,45,016). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 2-5-7 (Rs. 1-10-5). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 62,432 (Rs. 85,893). Finances.

194. The experimental scheme of prohibition in the Rural Welfare Centre of Closepet and Chennapatna taluks was continued during the year. The shops in this area were gradually closed as a result of which there were no shops in Channapatna taluk. There were only one arrack, one ganja and two toddy shops in Closepet taluk. Prohibition.

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General.

195. An Act providing for the levy of excise duties on betelnut, coffee and tea was passed in August 1944. Three District Excise Officers were appointed with necessary subordinate staff to deal with the work connected with this Act. The rates for the price and duty payable by the licensees and the retail selling rates of special liquors prescribed by Government in March 1944 were continued during the year. The duty on ganja was further enhanced to Rs. 55 per seer of 80 tolas from 1st July 1945 and the minimum selling price was enhanced to Re. 0-14-8 per tola. The issue price of ganja fixed at Rs. 2-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas continued to be in force. The issue price of molasses arrack of 35° U. P., fixed at Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon, continued to be in force. The issue price of opium was raised to Rs. 140 per seer of 80 tolas from 1st July 1945 and the minimum selling rate of the same was fixed at Rs. 2-4-0 per tola. The duty on imports of Indian made foreign liquors was enhanced to Rs. 30 per proof gallon.

(iii) Income-tax.

Assessment.

196. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 11,279 (10,323) cases; returns were received in 9,774 (9,001) cases and 1,698 (1,844) were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 7,028 (6,822) cases and were accepted in 1,614 (1,592) cases. The total number of persons assessed to tax was 6,332 (6,205), including 139 (171) companies and 78 (59) registered firms. Applications under Section 27 of the Act for cancellation of the assessment were received in 317 (271) cases and in 225 (137) of these, the order of assessment was re-opened.

Working of the Act.

197. As per the Income-tax Amendment Act, 1944, the rate of income-tax on incomes above Rs. 1,50,000 was enhanced from 30 pies to 36 pies in the rupee in the case of individuals, Hindu undivided families and unregistered firms and in the case of companies and registered firms on incomes above Rs. 4,800. A system of graduated scale of levy of super-tax in all cases bringing the rate of tax to a maximum of 36 pies, as against 12 pies in the case of individuals and 18 pies in the case of companies, was also introduced. An Emergency Act to remove doubts as to the

validity of certain notices under Section 22 or under Section 34 of the Mysore Income-tax Act, 1923, was introduced. Income derived from National Savings Certificates was exempted from the levy of income-tax payable and also from the total income of the assessee for the purpose of levy of income-tax. A bill to amend the Mysore Income-tax Act, 1923, in order to provide for enhancement of the rates of income-tax and the introduction of the slab system with effect from 1st July 1945, was introduced in the June Session of the Legislative Council. The bill was passed by the Council and the new system has been brought into operation from the beginning of the current official year. The post of a Joint Special Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax, along with his establishment, was continued pending issue of orders on the proposals for the reorganisation of the Department.

Demand, collection and balance.

198. The net demand under income-tax amounted to Rs. 1,03,80,102 (82,58,593), of which a sum of Rs. 90,90,461 (70,51,381) was collected. The increase both in demand and collection was due to the enhanced rates of income-tax, the raising of the rate of super-tax on the incomes of the companies, the introduction of grades in the levy of super-tax and better business conditions. The incidence of taxation per head of population under income-tax and super-tax was Rs. 1-6-10 (0-15-10) and Rs. 1-1-10 (0-7-2), respectively.

Appeals.

199. Five hundred and seventy nine appeals (492) were filed, of which 309 (186) were successful. Out of 42 (49) cases which came up for review, 22 (40) were disposed of.

Expenditure.

200. The total expenditure of the Department, including dearness allowance paid to the employees, was Rs. 81,900 (79,222).

(iv) Stamps.

Finance.

201. There was a stock of 1,40,23,995 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,13,59,763. The total revenue from the sale of stamps amounted to Rs. 28,08,407 (Rs. 27,93,324). The total expenditure on the Department was Rs. 2,69,797 (Rs. 3,73,919).

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202. Out of the total amount of Rs. 2,79,618 due to Government under institution fees awarded in pauper suits, a sum of Rs. 88,208 was recovered and Rs. 16,161 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,75,249 still to be recovered at the end of the year.

203. The following important measures were sanctioned during the year.—

The period of exemption of instruments relating to the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and Land Mortgage Societies from the payment of stamp duty was extended by three more years from August 1944.

The stamp duty leviable in the Mysore State on the interest receipts in respect of the three per cent Travancore Government Loan, 1952-54, and any other loan that might be floated in future by that Government has also been waived by a Government Notification dated the 26th March 1945.

(v) Mysore Government Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

204. Out of 2,174 (2,544) proposals dealt with in the Official Branch, 1,175 (1,606) were accepted. Of the remaining 999 proposals, 780 were rejected on medical and other grounds.

205. Out of 1,359 proposals accepted, including 184 pending at the beginning of the year, 1,202 (1,477) resulted in policies, assuring a sum of Rs. 7,53,866 for a monthly premium of Rs. 3,190 (Rs. 4,210). Of the remaining 157 cases, 43 were cancelled and in respect of the other 114 treasury receipts for payment of first premium had not been received before the end of the year.

Public Branch.

206. Out of 11,679 (7,790) proposals for Rs. 1,31,70,000 (Rs. 87,35,200) dealt with in the Public Branch, including 668 pending at the beginning of the year, 9,557 (6,303) for Rs. 1,07,21,900 (Rs. 70,01,700) were accepted, 1,445 (540) for Rs. 16,17,300 (Rs. 5,98,700) were rejected, 465 for Rs. 5,44,100 were either cancelled or withdrawn and 212 for Rs. 2,86,700 were pending at the close of the year. Of 9,557 proposals accepted, 8,463 resulted in policies assuring a sum of Rs. 95,04,600 with an annual premium of Rs. 5,22,228, as against 5,664 policies for

Rs. 64,73,100 with an annual premium of Rs. 3,42,135 in the previous year. New business exceeding one crore of rupees was realised during the year, which constituted a record since the starting of the Public Branch.

General.

207. Government sanctioned a revised scale of fees for the examining medical officers of the Public Branch with effect from the 1st February 1945. A revised method of electing members to the Insurance Committee from among the policy holders of the Public Branch was approved.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

208. The total number of accounts on the books at the end of the year was 78,138 (74,121) and the aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 2,05,89,473 (1,98,19,938). The amount at the credit of the public was Rs. 1,78,60,878 (1,87,62,844). The total deposits amounted to Rs. 1,30,72,465 (Rs. 1,39,21,352), and withdrawals to Rs. 1,25,88,335 (Rs. 1,37,76,990).

209. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 at the close of the year was 818 (776) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 93,71,919 (Rs. 1,10,48,401). Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 2,85,650 (Rs. 3,00,042). The reduction was due to the lower rate of interest, *viz.*, 1½ per cent per annum allowed on balances upto Rs. 10,000. Excluding the special deposits on behalf of Funds, the number of depositors with balances of Rs. 5,000 and above was 614 (709) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 66,62,524 (Rs. 99,91,307), the average balance for each depositor being Rs. 10,818 (14,092).

Collecting Savings Banks.

210. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Banks scheme were Rs. 50,810 (93,658) and Rs. 1,00,862 (Rs. 1,01,387) respectively. The balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 3,72,142 (4,20,194).

Fixed Deposits.

211. The amount received under this head was Rs. 30,21,900 (Rs. 64,38,388). The amount of refunds and repayments aggregated Rs. 45,38,216 (Rs. 28,04,200), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,15,89,675 (Rs. 2,32,06,035), at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 5,63,214 (Rs. 44, 68,180) was paid during the year as interest on fixed deposits.

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Savings Certificates, General.

212. The receipts and withdrawals during the year under the scheme were Rs. 24,69,166 (Rs. 19,26,551) and Rs. 8,10,489 (Rs. 9,61,710) respectively.

213. The issue of 2 per cent fixed deposit receipts was suspended with effect from the 15th May 1945. The Government Savings Banks continued to attract a fairly large number of deposits from the public owing to the advantage they offer of safe investment.

CHAPTER IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied area and tenure.

214. The total recorded area of the State was 1,88,71,161 (1,88,71,159) acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 14,88,452 (14,88,391) acres and 71,73,357 (75,60,400) acres, consisting of minor inams, forests and uncultivable waste which were not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 94,10,764 (98,22,373) acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 82,21,296 (80,96,831) acres were under occupancy.

215. The net area cropped during the year was 65,98,866 (67,27,475) acres.

216. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 12,96,492 (13,75,837), with an area of 81,77,796 acres.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

217. The two Departments, Revenue and Land Records, which had been separated with the appointment of a full-time Commisssioner for Settlement and Land Records, were again combined and placed under the administrative control of the Revenue Commissioner as *ex-officio* Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records. An officer of the grade of a Deputy Commissioner was placed in immediate charge of the Department as Superintendent of Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

218. In Government villages, 6,823 (7,908) darkhast phod and other records were disposed of and measurements were made in 15,306 (17,380) survey numbers, involving an extent of 59,010 acres and 29 guntas (66,527 acres and 39 guntas). Classification was undertaken in respect of 7,714 (7,617) survey numbers, comprising an area of 33,345 acres and 12 guntas (31,198 acres and 31 guntas) in 1,994 (2,025) villages. Bandh pahani of 7,810 (7,840) numbers was done in 1,931 (1,994) villages. Five hundred and ninety-nine (478) cases of encroachment, covering an area of 169 (89)

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acres, were detected. Thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty mutation hissas were measured.

219. Detailed survey work was done in 18 (22) Inam villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 977 (2,177) and the area involved was 4,030 acres 16 guntas (7,888 acres and 21 guntas). Resurvey was conducted in respect of 2 Inam villages, comprising 178 survey numbers with a total extent of 480 acres and 16 guntas.

220. Original classification of soil was carried out in 16 (17) Inam villages and reclassification in 3 Inam villages. The total survey numbers dealt with were 1,792 (3,111) and comprised an area of 7,089 acres (10,666 acres and 34 guntas).

221. Bandh Pahani of 1,430 survey numbers was done in 13 villages. Hissa-survey, in lieu of Pot Pahani, was done in 16 (10) Inam villages, the number of hissas measured being 2,999 (2,138).

222. The Record of Rights scheme was introduced into Yalandur Jahagir, and a Deputy Amildar was posted for the preparation of the preliminary record.

223. The Record of Rights staff attended also to the preparation of the Record of Rights and Index of Land Registers in 4 (7) taluks, the number of entries in the two registers being 1,42,505 (2,61,070) and 1,63,567, (3,25,426) respectively. The Record of Rights parties, in addition to attending to Hissa Survey work, measured 71,050 hissas in 3 taluks and checked 79,988 hissas in 5 taluks.

224. The system of posting parties of surveyors for concentrated work was taken up in the taluks of Bangalore North and South, Mudigere, Chintamani, Bowringpet, Malur and Tiptur. The results were satisfactory.

225. Mandya district, which, with the Mysore district formerly formed one survey charge, continued as a separate charge with a full-time Officer.

226. The potgi was revised in respect of 958 (1,768) villages and refixed in the case of 211 villages.

Survey Training.

227. The survey training class, which was opened in October 1943, continued till the 1st December 1944, and the two Probationers of the Department were given advanced training in survey work. One of the Probationers was

appointed as Probationary Assistant Commissioner and he was relieved of his work in the Department on the 16th May 1945.

228. Three Probationary Revenue Inspectors were also given survey training.

229. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 3,50,851 (Rs. 3,42,945).

(iii) Land Revenue.

Grow More Food Scheme.

230. The various concessions granted under the "Grow More Food" scheme continued to be in force during the year. An extent of 2,34,040 acres and 20 guntas of land (wet 18,878 acres and 13 guntas and dry 2,15,162 acres and 7 guntas) was granted from the commencement of the scheme up to the end of the year. Out of this, an extent of 1,36,675 acres of land was brought under cultivation.

Assessed waste.

231. Out of an area of 8,31,713 (8,68,894) acres of land available for cultivation at the beginning of the year, an extent of 61,603 (50,048) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 76,894 (Rs. 76,111), was taken up for cultivation during the year. The total area relinquished was 4,930 (6,842) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 6,816 (Rs. 7,845). There was a net increase of 56,673 (43,206) acres in the cultivated area, with an assessment of Rs. 70,078 (Rs. 68,267).

Alienation.

232. A total extent of 1,090 (37,779), acres of land, with an assessment of Rs. 336 (Rs. 4,402), was alienated for non-agricultural purposes. The large decrease is due to the fact that the extent alienated for the Hirebhasgar project in Shimoga District was far less than that alienated in the previous year.

Darkhasts.

233. The number of darkhasts pending at the beginning of the year was 6,536 and 13,168 dharkhasts were received during the year, bringing the total to be dealt with to 19,704. Of these, 14,370 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,334 at the end of the year. The percentage of disposals was 72·0, as compared with 67·22 in the previous year. The pendency of darkhasts for more than two or three years was very heavy in Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur districts. The extent of lands granted for cultivation was 38,321 (37,744) acres, bearing

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an assessment of Rs. 37,259 (Rs. 44,659). A sum of Rs. 3,76,602 (Rs. 2,26,337) was realised from the sale of these lands. An extent of 264 (278) acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 285 (Rs. 265), was granted for gram cultivation in the Kolar District. Seven hundred and sixty four (751) acres were granted for cultivation on *Eksal* tenure. An extent of 392 (243) acres was granted for the planting of timber, fruit and fuel trees in Kolar and Kadur districts. The area granted for the cultivation of cashew-nut was 96 (42) acres, and 729 acres under the beds of tanks were granted for temporary cultivation.

Grant of lands to Military men.

234. There were 222 (190) applications (including 95 pending at the beginning of the year) to be dealt with, of which 132 (95) were finally disposed of, 13 by grant and 119 by rejection. The extent of lands granted was 42 (61) acres, valued at Rs. 5,031 (Rs. 6,787).

Grant of lands to Depressed Classes.

235. Five hundred and thirteen (511) applications for lands under the Depressed Class Concession Rules, were pending at the beginning of the year and 760 (918) were received during the year, making a total of 1,273 (1,429) to be dealt with. Of these, 883 (916) were disposed of, leaving a balance of 390 (513) at the end of the year. An extent of 2,734 (4,464) acres was granted under these rules. The general decrease in the number of darkhasts under this scheme was due to the fact that the people of the Depressed Classes continued to take advantage of the more liberal concessions available under the 'Grow More Food' scheme.

Area under occupation and area cropped.

236. The area under occupation during the year was 81,67,651 (80,83,699) acres, showing a net increase of 83,952 (1,18,559) acres, which was contributed by all the districts—especially Mysore, Tumkur and Kadur—except Kolar district, where there was a decrease of 10,283 acres during the year on account of the resumption of lands in revenue sales and cancellation of the lands granted under the "Grow More Food" scheme, the grantees having violated the terms of the grant. The increase in the other districts was mainly due to the expansion of cultivation by grants made under the "Grow More Food" scheme and restoration of lands resumed to Government in revenue sales. The area cropped was 66,05,816 (67,21,442) acres, showing a net decrease of 1,15,626 acres. The decrease has been noticed in the districts of Shimoga, Kolar and

Mandya and particularly in Chitaldrug district owing to the fact that large extents of lands were lying fallow in some of the taluks of these districts on account of scanty and untimely rains during the year.

Special Irrigation Works.

237. The entire channel lengths of Irwin Canal main, Maddur, Keregod and Cauvery branches and the several distributaries continued to be in service. Estimates amounting to Rs. 2,72,170 were sanctioned for opening six branch channels. The total extent under paddy, sugarcane and cotton in the taluks of Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli, French-Rocks and Seringapatam was 77,017 (70,514), 10,305 (9,803) and 944 (3,042) acres, respectively. The area under paddy and sugarcane has increased while the the area under cotton has decreased. On account of the low storage in the Krishnarajasagara reservoir, water was not made available in the Irwin Canal and its branches for growing irrigated ragi and jola during the summer months.

238. Under the Vani Vilas Sagar, an extent of 91 acres was included in the block area and an extent of six acres was excluded from it. The net area under occupation was 9,142 (8,762) acres. The total area to be irrigated under the Vani Vilas Sagar Channels was limited to 10,180 acres, the same as last year. The extent under 'Karthika' and 'Vaishaka' paddy was 7,781 acres and 9,142 acres, respectively.

239. The total extent of land under irrigation under the Marconahalli reservoir was 10,432 (8,308) acres. Out of this occupied extent, 8,308 (8,063) acres were irrigated by the reservoir.

240. The net area under occupation under the Bhadra Right Bank Channel was 8,400 acres. The work of extension of the Right Bank Channel under the Anjanapur reservoir continued to be in progress.

Collection of land revenue.

241. The year's demand, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, was Rs. 1,46,20,649 (Rs. 1,45,30,502). A sum of Rs. 1,32,88,636 (Rs. 1,29,93,152) was collected and a sum of Rs. 1,83,656 (Rs. 3,41,005) was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,48,307 (Rs. 11,96,345) to be collected. The percentage of actual collections was 92·1 (91·8). The collections were on the whole satisfactory.

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Coercive processes.

242. The total number of processes of all kinds served was 94,311 (1,13,097) and a sum of Rs. 10,01,730 (Rs. 12,76,078) was realised. The decrease in the number of coercive processes during the year was due to the fact that the raiyat population had money to discharge their dues to Government more readily than in previous years owing to favourable seasonal conditions and attractive prices for agricultural produce.

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies.

243. Including the arrears of the previous year, there were 5,826 (5,711) decrees for execution for a sum of Rs. 8,43,627 (Rs. 8,66 679). Of these 2,497 (1,917) were disposed of and a sum of Rs. 3,33,528 (Rs. 3,30,771) was recovered. The number of decrees pending execution was 3,329 (3,794), the amount involved being Rs. 5,10,099 (Rs. 5,35,908). The special staff continued to work in Mysore City and Bangalore North Taluk only.

244. The scheme of debt conciliation was in force in 29 taluks of the State. The beneficial provisions of the Debt Conciliation Boards Act were not availed of freely by the raiyats, which is probably accounted for by the prevailing high prices of agricultural produce.

Concessions to Depressed Classes.

245. The Central Depressed Class Committee, as reconstituted for a period of three years from the 16th November 1942, met four times during the year and at the instance of this Committee a scheme for the amelioration of these classes was sanctioned in January 1945 for the execution of which a sum of Rs. 75,000 was provided. Circular instructions were issued in respect of various matters, such as the closure of toddy shops near the depressed class localities and expeditious disposal of all old acquisition cases pertaining to Adikarnataka extensions. The post of a special organiser for the uplift of the Banajara community in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts has been sanctioned. Separate extensions for Adikarnatakas are being formed wherever necessary and possible, and proposals for such extensions in all parts of the State are in different stages of progress. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was also granted for the formation of extensions for the Depressed Classes. The village panchayets are also being encouraged to contribute liberally for the acquisition of lands required for this purpose. Separate wells have been constructed for these classes in 1,998 villages of the State.

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District and Taluk Conferences.

246. District Conferences were held in all the districts of the State. One was presided over by the Dewan, six by the Ministers and two by the Revenue Commissioner. As adjuncts to the District Conferences, there were variety entertainments and industrial and agricultural exhibitions and exhibitions of rural products. Taluk Conferences were also held in all the taluks and sub-taluks of the State. Several of these conferences were presided over by prominent non-official gentlemen. Silver cups and medals were awarded as prizes at some of the conferences to the best village panchayets.

Area under select crops.

247. The total area cultivated with the six select crops, *viz.*, paddy, ragi, horse-gram, cholam, sugarcane and cotton in the several districts of the State was as follows :—

Paddy	...	798,603	(816,152)	acres
Ragi	...	2,064,703	(2,312,761)	,,
Horse-gram	...	854,741	(818,242)	,,
Cholam	...	610,057	(668,816)	,,
Sugarcane	...	44,414	(39,720)	,,
Cotton	...	78,406	(85,737)	,,

Loans and advances.

248. Loans under all classes amounting to Rs. 1,01,800 (Rs. 96,715) were disbursed. Four hundred and eighty two (526) applications for *takavi* loans were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 49·7 (42·56). Ninety-two applications for land improvement loans for an aggregate sum of Rs. 16,150 were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 53·43 (44·3).

249. The Coffee Takavi Loan scheme was continued during the year. A sum of Rs. 20,000 and another of Rs. 15,000 were allotted to the Hassan and Kadur districts, respectively, for the grant of loans. Loans to the extent of Rs. 14,500 and Rs. 1,093 were actually granted to the coffee planters in the Hassan and Kadur districts, respectively.

250. Two applications for a sum of Rs. 6,250 were received for loans for digging irrigation wells. One application for Rs. 250 was sanctioned, leaving another for a sum of Rs. 6,000 pending at the end of the year.

Record of Rights.

251. A special establishment for the introduction of the Record of Rights scheme in Yelandur Jahagir was sanctioned. With this, the introduction of the Record of Rights scheme into all the taluks and sub-taluks of the

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State has been completed. Out of a total demand of Rs. 50,96,714 (Rs. 51,94,985) under the Record of Rights fees, a sum of Rs. 41,53,281 (Rs. 40,86,422) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,43,433 (Rs. 11,08,563) to be recovered at the close of the year. As against a total demand of Rs. 9,82,915 (Rs. 9,45,860) under mutation fees, a sum of Rs. 6,96,090 (Rs. 6,48,533) was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,86,825 (Rs. 2,97,327) to be collected.

Tanks.

252. There were, in all, 2,565 (2,640) major and 19,581 (20,024) minor tanks. Eighty-eight (144) major and 117 (278) minor tanks were restored at a cost of Rs. 3,29,074 (1,42,556) and Rs. 1,55,566 (Rs. 1,57,763) respectively. The value of earthwork done by the raiyats was Rs. 42,074 (Rs. 64,165).

Chowthayi tanks.

253. The number of *chowthayi* tanks was 206 (205) and the maximum amount of remissions granted in respect of them was Rs. 5,070 (Rs. 4,971). Remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,535 (1,489) in respect of 96 tanks were withheld. The number of tank panchayets in the State was 103 (104).

Village Forests.

254. There were 236 village forests at the beginning of the year and one village forest, Dadireddihalli, in Kolar district, was constituted during the year. The entire area of the village forest at Chikkamulagood in Malavalli taluk, as also an extent of 625 acres out of the village forest at Halasahalli in Mandya district, was thrown open for cultivation. The village forest at Chunchanahalli, Nanjangud taluk, was abolished.

255. The number of avenue trees planted was 40,843 (41,135). A large number of trees was planted in the districts of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Hassan.

Toll-gates.

256. There were 50 toll-gates and 13 check gates. Of these, 46 toll-gates and 12 check gates were worked departmentally. The others were let out on contract.

Rural Drive Scheme.

257. The Central Advisory Committee for Rural Development, which was constituted in June 1943 to review the progress made under the Rural Development scheme, met twice during the year and passed several important resolutions relating to the progress of the scheme. Government also sanctioned the constitution of District Advisory Committees for each district to review the work done by the several Hobli Advisory Committees in the

districts. In order to implement and expedite the work under the scheme, a gazetted officer of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner is proposed to be appointed for each district to assist the Deputy Commissioner in executing the works connected with the scheme. A Rural Development Court consisting of 10 stalls was opened at the Dasara Exhibition, Mysore, in 1944 and 1,303 rural exhibits were attractively displayed therein. Several demonstrations on improved methods of agriculture were also conducted at the Exhibition for the benefit of the rural population. Progress was maintained in the several districts of the State under the following heads :—

1. Village extensions.
2. Drinking water wells.
3. General sanitation.
4. Drainage.
5. Roads.
6. Voluntary labour.
7. Weekly tidying of villages.
8. Planting of thopes with fruit-bearing and other trees.
9. Allotment of separate plots for manure pits, etc.
10. Children's playgrounds.
11. Education.
12. Adult literacy classes.
13. Rural libraries.
14. Reading rooms.
15. Scouting and village sports.
16. Agriculture depots.
17. Demonstration plots.
18. Improvement of gomal lands.
19. Veterinary aid.
20. Dispensaries.
21. Vaccination.
22. Maternity homes and child welfare centres.
23. Rural and cottage industries.
24. Co-operation.
25. Committee of elders.
26. Vigilance associations.
27. Repairs to temples.
28. Harikathas, shivakathas and *purana* reading.
29. Work of Gramasudharakas.

ADMN. OF LAND

(iv) Transfers of Land.

258. There were 16,641 (21,660) transfers of land by order of courts—civil and revenue—involving an extent of 68,342 (1,01,596) acres. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages numbered 58,225 (70,768), involving 2,71,817 (3,19,621) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages.

259. There was an increase in the rates of wages for both skilled and unskilled labour and of cart-hire, as compared with those of the previous year, on account of war conditions. Labour was generally available and was amply provided by the several industrial concerns in the State, *viz.*, the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, the Government industrial concerns in Bangalore, the Iron and Steel Works, the Paper Mill and the Cement Factory at Bhadravati and the Hydro-electric works at Jog and Hirebhasgar. The Sugar Factory at Mandya and the several irrigation works in the Irwin Canal area also provided ample labour to the working classes.

Emigration and Immigration.

260. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of food or employment except for movements of labourers owing to bad seasonal conditions that prevailed in the adjacent British territory. In the Manjarabad, Belur, Chickmagalur, Mudigere and Koppa taluks, there was the usual influx of labourers from parts of South Canara to the coffee and tea estates and paddy fields during the harvesting season. Some people from the Bijapur and Dharwar districts are reported to have come into the taluk of Shikarpur in search of food and employment on account of shortage of food in those parts. As usual, there was an influx of coolies from South Canara into the malnad taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Thirthahalli for employment in wet and garden lands. About four to five thousand persons immigrated into the Sagar taluk from outside for employment in the Jog hydro-electric works. The labouring class secured sufficient work during the year.

(vi) Inam Settlement.

261. Twenty-three land inams of an aggregate area of 117 acres and 12 guntas were resumed. The resumptions resulted in a decrease of about Rs. 54 in the revenue under inam and a net increase of Rs. 219 in land revenue. Detailed survey was done in 18 villages, comprising 977 survey numbers, with an extent of 4,030 acres. Classification was done in 16 inam villages, the survey numbers dealt with being 1,567 with an area of 6,140 acres and 12 guntas. Reclassification work was done in 3 inam villages, the survey numbers dealt with being 225 with an extent of 948 acres and 28 guntas. Survey and settlement were introduced into 4 inam villages, the same as in the previous year. Resurvey work was done in 2 inam villages comprising 178 survey numbers with an extent of 480 acres and 16 guntas. Hissa Survey in lieu of Pot Pahani was conducted in 16 inam villages, the number of hissas measured being 2,999. Bandh Pahani was done in 13 inam villages comprising 1,430 survey numbers and Bob Phod work done in two inam villages comprising 50 survey numbers with an extent of 190 acres.

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FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

CHAPTER V—DEPARTMENTS OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

(i) Food Supplies.

Administration.

262. In addition to the post of Director of Food Supplies, the post of Additional Director of Food Supplies was created during the year, the work of the department being distributed between the two officers. In the interests of the expeditious despatch of work, the offices of the Director and the Additional Director were amalgamated into a single unit. A basic scale of executive, ministerial and menial establishment was sanctioned in connection with the introduction of rationing in the urban areas of the State.

263. The allotment of foodgrains to the rural population during the latter half of the year was more liberal than in the previous year. Statutory card rationing was extended to the Kolar Gold Field, Channapatna, Harihar and Chickmagalur during the year. In other urban areas, also, foodgrains were distributed on a rough system of identification cards.

264. The working of the Harvest Acquisition Order, 1943, disclosed certain defects which tended to minimise the quantities of surplus grains to be acquired. With a view to overcoming these defects, the Land Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1944-45, was issued in November 1944. The effect of this order was reflected in the acquisition of a larger quantity of foodgrains during the year than in the previous year. Under this new scheme, the following quantities of the different grains were acquired : —

	In pallas.
Paddy	18,72,235
Ragi	5,68,088
Jola	53,911
Wheat	462
Other millets ...	19,138

265. The State continued to be deficit in regard to rice, millets, pulses, wheat and wheat products. All the basic plans in respect of these foodgrains were continued during the year so as to keep control over the movement of suplies from the surplus to the deficit areas.

266. In addition to the direct distribution of foodgrains to consumers through depots, arrangements were made to supply foodgrains to 60 industrial organisations for distribution to their employees. The supply of rationed articles was made to coffee plantation labour and the employees of the Mysore State Railway, as also to the personnel in the Defence Service Installations. Arrangements were also made to supply the requirements of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

267. The problem of the equitable distribution of foodgrains through rationing having been found successful in the principal cities of the State, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field, during the previous year, the activities of the year under report were largely concerned with consolidating the experience gained, organising and developing the rationing technique and aims and extending statutory rationing to the principal urban areas of the State with a population of 10,000 and more. Rationing.

268. The accuracy of the population statistics within the rationed area was maintained and constant checks of the enumeration figures of the population were conducted in all the rationed areas. The renewal of old cards by fresh ones afforded an opportunity to improve the form and style of the ration card. One common type of ration card was being issued to both "A" and "B" classes. In order to make these two groups distinct from each other, distinctive colour back-grounds were adopted in the fresh cards. The check of the population figures was followed by a similar check of establishments, such as, hotels, restaurants and other eating houses in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. The question of reducing the number of hotels and restaurants in the principal cities and other urban areas, which are considered as the main drain on rationed and other scarce food-stuffs, was under consideration.

269. Another important improvement in rationing statistics was the compilation of the actual offtake and standard requirement figures of rationed foodgrains and sugar in all rationed areas. A reference to this statement would reveal the accuracy or otherwise of the population statistics. These figures also help in providing a correct estimate of requirements and the reserves required to be built up.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

270. With the development of methodical compilation of rationing statistics, the concession of handing back the work of distribution of rationed foodstuffs to a large number of retail merchants under licenced conditions was extended. The restoration of the normal trade channels in the matter of distribution of rationed foodstuffs resulted in the closing down of a number of Government sales depots in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, leaving a small number of such depots to continue to act as check depots and as skeleton machinery to take over the distribution in case of any breakdown in the system of licensed merchants.

The Regional Rationing Advisory Panel.

271. With a view to pooling the experience gained in developing rationing and to co-ordinating the rationing technique that has been developed in different parts of the Madras Province and also to achieving uniformity, an Advisory Panel, consisting of the representatives of all food administrations in the Madras region, has been set up, with the Regional Food Commissioner of Madras as Chairman. The Additional Director of Food Supplies in Mysore represents the State on this Panel. The first meeting of the Panel was held in March, 1945, when the important question of raising the scale of rations to the minimum of 1 lb. per adult was discussed. The Panel passed a resolution recommending to the Government of India to make further allotments, and the Goverenment of India ultimately made the necessary allotments which were of help in raising the scale of rations to 1 lb. from the 1st July, 1945. The assistance of the Government of India in allotting an additional 16,000 tons of rice from Bengal and the improved local resources enabled the State to step up the scales of rations allowing 12 ozs. of rice plus 3·6 ozs. of millets or broken rice or wheat to "A" classs card holders (15·6 ozs. in all); 4 ozs. of rice plus 12 ozs. millets to "B" class card holders (16 ozs. in all) and lowering the age in the definition of a "child" from 10 to 8 years. Statutory rationing was extended to Davangere and Harihar towns also during the year.

Sugar

272. The Mysore Sugar Company, Mandya, produced 17,332 (20,210·5) tons of sugar. A quantity of 15,133 (14,720) tons was retained for local consumption in the State, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. A quantity of 5,664 tons was made available for export.

In pursuance of the policy of effecting every possible economy in the consumption of sugar within the State, a 10 per cent cut in the allotments to certain consuming areas was effected in the early part of the year, but this was later modified so as to limit the basic ration issued to the average offtake during the previous six months, approximating supplies to actual offtakes.

Movement of foodgrains within the State.

273. In order to have a planned movement of foodgrains from the surplus to the deficit areas, the requirements of the surplus and deficit areas of the State for each kind of foodgrain were ascertained, both in respect of rationed and non-rationed urban areas, on the basis of the census population and in the case of rural areas, on the estimates of offtakes of the previous year and the demand in sales depots. A movement programme was drawn up in consultation with the Railway Department so as to make use of the available transport facilities evenly throughout the year. This planned movement helped to avoid cross traffic in the movement of foodgrains by moving only the surplus requirements of each area. Foreign imports were also assigned to the deficit areas direct so that the imports, as and when made available, could be despatched direct to the specified areas without necessitating any internal movement at a later stage.

Food Councils.

274. The Central Food Council, Bangalore, held ten meetings during the year and discussed questions relating to the procurement of foodgrains and their distribution all over the State. The resolution of the Council to prohibit the purchase of fresh milk by contractors for supply to military camps within the limits of Bangalore City and five miles beyond, in order to relieve the strain on milk supply to the citizens, met with the approval of the Military authorities and orders were accordingly issued by them prohibiting such purchase. The non-official members of this Council were co-opted as members of the City and District Food Councils of the cities and districts where they reside. The non-official members of the City and District Food Councils were appointed as Honorary Food Wardens of all Government foodgrains sales depots in their respective areas. Proposals for the reconstitution of all the Food Councils consequent on the reconstitution of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council were under consideration.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES.

Detection of food offences.

275. The police staff of the previous year meant for the work of collecting and keeping track of information about smuggling, pilfering, black-marketing and other malpractices in respect of controlled foodgrains and other articles was continued during the year.

276. Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-three prosecutions in food offences were launched and 968 cases were pending at the beginning, of the year. Of these, 5,320 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 964 cases at the close of the official year. Fifty-two cases of bribery and corruption were investigated of which 9 cases were proved and the offenders punished. Rewards amounting to Rs. 17,118 were sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts. Of those to whom rewards were given, 2,324 were Government servants, and 323 private persons and the total amount awarded was Rs. 14,765 and Rs. 2,353, respectively.

Fuel supplies.

277. During the previous year, some difficulty having been felt in regard to the supply of fuel and charcoal in Bangalore City, a number of Government depots were opened in different parts of the City to act as check depots and help to keep down the prices charged by private vendors. As the situation, however, worsened in the beginning of January 1944, orders were issued that fuel and charcoal should be sold only on licenses issued by the Rationing Officer, Bangalore City, for the City area and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, for Bangalore North and South Taluks, and in accordance with the prices fixed by Government. In order to maintain steady supplies and to make the price control effective, the District Forest Officer, Bangalore District, was appointed Special Officer for the procurement of fuel and charcoal. The fuel and charcoal merchants having failed to co-operate with Government in their effort to bring the situation under control, in spite of the several concessions granted to them, Government undertook the entire responsibility for the supply and distribution of fuel and charcoal to the citizens of Bangalore City. A Special Officer for Fuel Supplies, with the necessary staff, was appointed for the purpose. With the co-operation of the Mysore and Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, who spared 2,000 tons of fuel from Bhadravati and 10,000 bags of charcoal from Mysore and with the facilities provided for

transport by the Mysore and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the situation was quickly brought under control. To prevent the recurrence of the crisis that occurred during the earlier part of the year, big reserves of fuel in the City were built up. A Transport Officer to assist in the transport and distribution of fuel by lorries was also appointed and detailed for work under the Special Fuel Officer.

278. After handling the fuel trade directly for nearly 9 months, it was considered desirable to place the work relating to the procurement of fuel on a firm basis and also to co-ordinate the supplies to the Civil and Military Station and the Southern Army in Bangalore. This work was, therefore, entrusted to a Company of merchants who had experience of the fuel trade. The company began the work in the middle of April, 1945 and at the close of the year, about 1,400 tons of fuel were in stock in the Government reserve depots, after meeting the day-to-day needs of the public. The supplies to the Civil and Military Station and the Southern Army continued to be satisfactory. Every effort was also made to improve the supplies of charcoal to Bangalore City.

279. With the increased number of lorries given by the Public Works Department to the Municipal Council for the procurement of larger quantities of firewood, the fuel supply position in the City improved considerably.

Standard Cloth.

280. The Director of Textiles in Mysore continued to be in charge of the standard cloth scheme as Secretary to the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee functioning under the Food Supplies Department. This arrangement continued till the 14th November, 1944, when the Director was appointed Chairman of the Standard Cloth Advisory Committee, to be in sole administrative charge of the scheme.

281. Including the balance of the previous year, 1,02,93,665 yards of standard cloth were available for sale of which 86,38,420 yards were sold. There was a good demand for this cloth on account of its variety and cheapness. The scheme of licensing of private cloth dealers, co-operative societies and other organised agencies for the distribution of the cloth, to supplement the efforts of Government in this connection, worked satisfactorily.

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(ii) Civil Supplies

282. The Civil Supplies Department continued to administer the various control orders. Many new control orders were promulgated during the year. The several Advisory Committees constituted by Government tendered advice, which proved of assistance in the enforcement of these orders. The co-operation of the Deputy Commissioners and non-officials was availed of by the Department in connection with the distribution of controlled materials. With the termination of hostilities, it may be expected that the situation regarding the supply of consumer goods will improve before long.

283. With a view to preventing excessive purchases of cloth by individuals on the one hand and indiscriminate sales by retailers on the other, arrangements were made for the equitable distribution of limited supplies of mill cloth in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore by means of the coupon system.

284. Some "Fair Price Shops", which obtain fairly good supplies of consumer goods, were arranged to be established in Bangalore and Mysore cities for the purpose of distribution of consumer goods in an equitable manner, and these have served a useful purpose in acting as model shops and checking black-marketing and profiteering on the part of the dealers.

285. Under the Cloth Dealers' Licensing Order and other orders, action has been taken to systematize the internal distribution of cloth within the State by separation of wholesaler's and retailer's business and fixing quotas to the retailers on the basis of their turn-over during the basic years.

286. Special attention was given by the Department to check hoarding and black-marketing activities on the part of the dealers in controlled materials and to punish the offenders for the infringements under the control orders, by suspending or cancelling the licenses issued to them or by instituting prosecutions in the courts in flagrant cases of violation. Action was also taken to regulate the distribution of the controlled materials systematically through the normal trade channels with reference to the regional requirements. These measures and inspection work done by the staff of the Department had a salutary effect in

different species were tested during the year. The work on the compilation of a "Handbook on Mysore Timbers" was in progress.

396. Four hundred and eighty five maunds of crude lac were collected and supplied to the Mysore Lac and Paint Works. Twenty seven thousand eight hundred and eighty eight canes were collected and disposed of during the year. Lac cultivation.

397. Including the two elephants under training in the Palace, the strength of departmental elephants stood at 45 at the beginning of the year. Forty-four elephants were captured during the year. Thirty-two were sold, two calves were handed over to the Palace for disposal, one cow elephant was left in the Palace Gajasala for shikar training and the rest trained for timber dragging. Four calves were born and four elephants died. The strength of elephants at the end of the year was 55. Elephants.

398. One family of three members was newly settled during the year. One thousand and seventy-three acres of land were under the occupancy of the kunbis. Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

399. One more tiger block in the Bhadravati Division was notified during the year and the notifying of another block is under consideration. Game Sanctuary.

400. The Forest Rangers' School was revived from the 1st August 1944, with a fresh batch of eight students. Education.

401. Thirty-four open beats were arranged in the tiger blocks of the Mysore district for His Highness the Maharaja. A bison, a tigress and spotted deer were bagged by the Governor of Madras. His Highness the Maharaja of Jhalawar and party bagged two bisons in the Bandipur forest. Arrangements were made for a tiger shoot in the Sagar Division for the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore and one tiger was bagged by him. Shikars.

402. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 1,363, inclusive of 72 cases carried over from the last year. The amount of compensation fees recovered was Rs. 25,609. The number of forest offences of various kinds detected during the year was 1,327. Forest offences.

403. With a view to tightening up the legislative sanctions behind the protection agencies an amendment to Section 50 of the Mysore Forest Act enhancing the maximum penalty enforceable from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 was

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passed by both Houses of the Legislature during the year.

Distinguished visitors.

404. His Excellency the Viceroy and party visited Bandipur in February 1945. The Maharajakumar of Rewa visited some of the State Forests and forest institutions in the State.

Finance.

405. The revenue of the Department during the year was the highest on record; even excluding realisations from the sale of sandalwood oil, it reached a new record of Rs. 43·42 lakhs, showing an increase of Rs. 10·9 lakhs over the figure for the previous year. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 23·99 lakhs.

CHAPTER VII.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade.

General.

406. The total rail-borne trade in merchandise was 24,336,532 (22,389,194) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 56,71,43,000 (Rs. 52,17,47,250). The total trade increased by 8·7 per cent in volume but there was not much variation in value as compared with the previous year.

Imports.

407. The imports by rail amounted to 18,402,149 (16,303,995) maunds, valued at Rs. 43,30,54,000 (Rs. 38,36,82,250). The imports increased by 12·87 per cent in quantity. The quantity of manufactures imported amounted to 8,53,264 (6,975,743) maunds, valued at Rs. 28,30,38,000 (Rs. 31,31,46,250). The total quantity of machinery imported into the State was 1,32,350 (1,20,775) maunds, valued at Rs. 2·78 (2·55) crores. The several articles of food, drink and tobacco imported into the State increased from 31,24,558 railway maunds valued at Rs. 30,823,500 in 1943-44 to 35,21,702 railway maunds valued at Rs. 3,47,31,000 during the year. The imports thus increased by 12·71 per cent. Rice, gram pulses, wheat, salt and tobacco were among the important articles of food that were imported into the State. The imports of rice increased from ·9 lakh of pallas, valued at Rs. 27·06 lakhs in 1943-44 to ·98 lakh of pallas valued at Rs. 29·47 lakhs. The total imports of articles under raw materials amounted to 63,31,956 (61,62,398) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 4,08,08,600 (Rs. 3,97,12,500), showing an increase of 2·75 per cent. The quantity of cocoanut oil imported increased from 48,363 railway maunds valued at Rs. 22·8 lakhs in 1943-44 to 59,008 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 28·25 lakhs in 1944-45. The imports of groundnut oil amounted to 80,033 (90,438) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 10·6 (11·9) lakhs. The quantity of kerosene oil imported into the State increased from 2,12,523 railway maunds valued at Rs. 14·6 lakhs in 1943-44 to 2,31,310 railway maunds valued at Rs. 15·8 lakhs in 1944-45. The imports of raw cotton decreased from 2,95,911 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 97 lakhs in 1943-44 to 1,83,483 railway maunds valued at Rs. 60 lakhs in 1944-45, while the imports of raw wool

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decreased from 98,491 railway maunds in 1943-44, to 58,903 railway maunds in 1944-45. The imports of raw silk (Indian) increased from 130 railway maunds in 1943-44 to 968 railway maunds in 1944-45.

Exports.

408. The exports by rail decreased in quantity by 2·48 percent from 60,85,201 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 13,80,65,000 in 1943-44 to 59,34,383 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 13,46,39,000. The export of ragi increased from 3,824 pallas in 1943-44 to 11,552 pallas in 1944-45. The exports under sugar (refined) also increased from 65,538 railway maunds in 1943-44 to 1,18,697 railway mannds in 1944-45. The export of coffee amounted to 71,471 (49,580) railway maunds. The total exports under raw materials were 1,111,605 (1,569.027) railway maunds, valued at Rs. 1,26,16,000 (Rs. 1,78,01,250). The quantity decreased by 29·13 per cent. The export of cocoanut oil decreased from 8,015 to 4,913 railway maunds. The exports of ground-nut oil increased from 61,526 to 64,225 railway maunds.

409. The quantity of kerosene oil exported amounted to 2,490 (645) railway maunds. The export of raw silk (Indian) amounted to 2,707 (5,297) railway maunds. The exports under manufactures amounted to 3,206,109 (3,329,612) railway maunds. The value of pig iron and castings exported from the State was Rs. 3·09 (Rs. 1·96) lakhs. The exports of cotton piece goods (Indian) decreased from 80,638 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 2·34 crores in 1943-44 to 55,649 railway maunds, valued at Rs. 1·62 crores in 1944-45.

(ii) Industries.

General.

410. In spite of the various handicaps due to war-time trade restrictions, the principal industrial concerns of the State increased their output considerably and made substantial contributions to the war effort. Twenty-six industrial concerns, of which 18 were State-owned or State-aided, supplied for war purposes a variety of articles of the total value of over Rs. 12 crores. The international situation afforded a special impetus to the development of various minor and cottage industries in the State. All industries in general continued to prosper on account of the stimulus

given to them by the large extent of orders obtained from the Indian Stores Department for the supply of stores required for war purposes.

Large Industrial establishments.

411. There were 313 (330) large industrial establishments working in the calendar year 1944, employing, on an average, 81,154 (86,202) persons daily; 283, (299) of these establishments were perennial and the remaining 30 (31) seasonal.

Cotton Mills.

412. Nine cotton mills were working in the State during the year, of which 4 were engaged in producing cotton yarn and piece-goods, 3 in the production of cotton yarn and one in the manufacture of hosiery. The quantity of yarn and piece-goods produced during the statistical year, from the 1st April, 1944 to the 31st March, 1945, was 228,57,938 (273,49,534) lbs. and 436,80,458 (527,84,797) yards, respectively. Owing to the introduction of the Yarn Control Order, the price of yarn 20s (grey) went down to Rs. 11-10-0 from Rs. 14-3-6 per bundle of 10 lbs. With the introduction of measures of control both of yarn and piece-goods, much of the speculative tendency was brought under control and the consumers were able to obtain their requirements at reasonable rates. Almost all the mills were engaged in the production of war supplies.

Woollen Mills.

413. Five woollen mills were working in the State with 9,002 (9,415) spindles and 165 (167) looms, producing 98,97,183 (10,296,301) lbs. of woollen goods valued at Rs. 88,48,504 (2,30,76,162). These mills were also engaged in the production of woollen carpets and druggets.

Other industries.

414. Among the Government-owned industrial concerns engaged in war-supply work, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, occupied an important place. From the beginning of the war up to the end of June 1945, iron and steel products of the total value of Rs. 102·4 lakhs were supplied to the Government of India for war purposes. The erection of the rod and strip mill was completed and trial runs are being made, preliminary to the starting of regular operations. The erection of a second machine shop and extension of the steel foundry were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2·36 lakhs and the work has been taken on hand. Action is being taken to instal an electric furnace to smelt iron ore. The extension of the cement plant and the ferro-alloy

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plant and the installation of a plant for the manufacture of acetic acid are under consideration. The manufacture of rustless steel and other special steels is under examination.

415. The Cement Factory, which is attached to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Government Electric Factory, the Government Porcelain Factory, the Government Soap Factory, the Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, the Central Industrial Workshop, the Government Silk Weaving Factory, the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, the Government Dichromate Factory and the Government Implements Factory continued to make supplies against war orders. New schemes of expansion have been recently undertaken or are under examination in some of these concerns.

416. Among the Government-aided joint-stock companies which have contributed to the war effort, mention may be made of the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., the Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., the Hindusthan Aircraft Ltd., the Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd., the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Ltd., the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., the Hindusthan Accumulators and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Mysore Spun Silks, Ltd., the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., the Mysore Chemical Manufacturers Co., Ltd., the Bangalore Chemical and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., the Mysore Kirloskar, Ltd., and the Mysore Plywood Corporation, Ltd.

Financial and other assistance

417. For several years past the Government have been rendering assistance in various ways for the starting and development of large and small-scale industries in the State. The following were the large-scale industries that were registered or started business during the year :—

(1) The Rajendra Coffees, Ltd., was incorporated in July, 1944, with an authorised capital of Rs. 5,00,000 to carry on the business of planters and cultivators of coffee, tea and rubber.

(2) The Mysore Cine Corporation, Ltd., was registered in July 1944 with an authorised capital of Rs. 25,00,000 to carry on the business of cinematograph trade and industry.

(3) The Mysore Agricultural and Allied Industries, Ltd., was incorporated in September 1944 with an authorised capital of Rs. 50,00,000, of which Rs. 86,000 was paid up, to carry on the business of dealing in agricultural and allied products.

(4) The Mysore Amalgamated Coffee Estates, Ltd., was registered in October 1944, with an authorised capital of Rs. 15,00,000 to carry on the business of cultivation of coffee, rubber, cardamom, etc.

(5) The Bababudan Coffee and Produce Co., Ltd., was registered in December, 1944, with an authorised capital of Rs. 20,00,000 to carry on the business of growers, producers of coffee, tea, rubber, etc.

(6) The Kapila Textile Mills, Ltd., was incorporated in June, 1945, with an authorised capital of Rs. 30,00,000 with the object of carrying on the business of cotton weaving and spinning.

418. Private industrialists are being encouraged to float large-scale industrial concerns by the grant to them of several facilities, such as grant of land, water, electric power, etc., at concession rates. In some cases, Government agreed to purchase the products of the concerns consistent with their requirements, provided the quality and price were satisfactory, and not to start or encourage the starting of similar concerns in competition, so long as the working of these concerns was satisfactory. In order to safeguard the interests of the investing public, Government arranged for periodical inspection and audit of the accounts of the Government concerns and several Government-aided concerns by their own agency.

419. With regard to small-scale industries, financial assistance, as provided for in the Industrial Loan Rules, was given to private industrialists for the purchase of raw materials, etc. Technical assistance was also rendered to them in the erection, repair and maintenance of machinery.

420. Several demonstration centres for the improvement of rural and cottage industries were started throughout the State with a view ultimately to handing over these industries to the local artizans or enabling them to start industries of their own after sufficient training. Financial assistance was also rendered to educated unemployed

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persons to start industries of their own. Supply of duty-free salt and of rectified spirits, free of duty or at concession rates of duty, were some of the other forms of assistance extended by Government to private industrialists.

Tanning Centres.

421. The village tanneries at Doddasiddavvanahalli, Chitaldrug district, and Hulikunte, Tumkur district, continued to do good work. The Adikarnatakas of these villages evinced keen interest in the progress of the industry. The leather stitching and button making sections of Doddasiddavvanahalli continued to progress.

Village Industries.

422. Of the rural industrial centres, mention may be made of the following :—

423. *Smithy Centre.*—Eight men were trained at the Closepet Centre. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 11,130 and Rs. 7,960, respectively, leaving a net profit of Rs. 3,500. At the Kunigal centre, articles of the value of Rs. 389 were produced and articles worth Rs. 223 were sold.

424. *Pottery Centre.*—Production and sales at the pottery centre at Closepet amounted to Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 988, respectively. Results so far obtained are fairly satisfactory and large-scale production will be taken up shortly. Fourteen students were undergoing training at the Dodballapur Centre. This centre also imparted training to 142 Gramasudharakas. Four boys were under training at the Industrial School, Chikmagalur. The output and sales amounted to Rs. 317 and Rs. 257, respectively.

425. *Hand-made Paper Industry.*—The manufacture of paper, envelopes and letter-heads of different qualities and colours was continued in the two centres at Badanval and Hassan. Two new centres were started at Bangalore and Hassan. It is under contemplation to develop the Bangalore paper unit as a supply centre of pulp to other centres that are proposed to be started in the State. It is proposed to manufacture high class articles and work this unit as a self-supporting centre. In all the paper units, Rs. 5,358 worth of paper was manufactured and Rs. 4,036 worth of paper was sold.

426. *Mat Weaving Training Centre.*—The centres at Hiriyur, Dodballapur, Papithimmanahalli and Badanval continued to impart training in mat-weaving. Fourteen

new centres were started in various places in Bangalore, Kadur, Hassan, Kolar and Mysore Districts. The mat-weaving section at Badanval achieved very good results. Ladies evinced keen interest in learning the work and many underwent training at the Mahila Samajas at Chikmagalur and Mathrumandali. At the Mathrumandali centre, the lady workers are paid daily wages of Re. 0-4-0 to 0-6-0 annas. The Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium Centre was started to engage the patients on this work as a sort of recreation.

427. Utility articles, such as furniture fittings, door handles, hinges, ash trays and paper weights were manufactured at the Nagamangala Brass Works. The production and sales amounted to Rs. 630 and Rs. 2,350, respectively. New schemes were on hand to introduce the manufacture of locks and electro-plating.

428. Proposals to start tile-making centres at Belur and Bagepalli were sanctioned and construction work is going on. Another tile-making machine is being arranged to be installed at Bagepalli.

429. Proposals to depute two officers of the Department with some workers to Ferozabad, U. P., for training in the bangle-making industry were sanctioned.

430. Manufacturing operations in coir industry were started at Adivala from the 1st April, 1944. A coir expert was appointed for this centre and 6 persons are undergoing training. The coir industry was started at Malgal and Arsikere. An estimate for retting 10,000 husks was sanctioned. A beginning has been made by purchasing coir and preparing coir ropes, floor mats and carpets. A scheme for retting 7 lakhs of husks and preparing coir out of them for a period of six months at Nanjangud, was under consideration.

431. With a view to organising rural and cottage industries on a large scale and to also co-ordinating them with the activities of the rural development drive, a suitable organisation is under consideration. Nineteen rural industries centres were started during the year, bringing the total number of such centres to 45. The more important of the industries in these centres are paper-making, leather-tanning and stitching, mat-weaving, pottery, making of tiles, buttons and bangles, smithy and carpentry. Young men of the Depressed Classes are being trained in rural industries.

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Altogether 81 candidates were selected and awarded scholarships of Rs. 25 each per month. It is proposed that these students should after training be provided with necessary equipment free of cost to enable them to start small industries of their own in their places. The question of imparting training to 36 instructors on scholarships for starting new centres is also under consideration. A three-year plan for the more extensive development of cottage industries is also being prepared. Proposals are under way for purchasing and maintaining a ready stock of button-making machines, hand-paper making sets, braid and lace making machines worth Rs. 50,000, with a view to supplying them to private people who intend starting rural industries of their own. The supply of simple machinery worth about Rs. 7,500 free of cost to the several home industries institutions in the State is under consideration.

432. The question of starting various cottage industries at a cost of Rs. 21,000 at Anandapuram is also under consideration.

433. *Central Industrial Workshop.*—This workshop was engaged in catering for the needs of the several Government Departments, Government-aided industrial concerns and private parties in respect of all kinds of repairs, manufacture and supply of simple machinery, agricultural implements and other requirements for rural development. The value of the work done in the workshop during the year was Rs. 1,66,282 and the sales aggregated to Rs. 1,70,000, giving a profit of about Rs. 35,000. The question of shifting the workshop to a site near the Government Electric Factory is under consideration. The workshop has taken up special items of manufacture, such as edge-runner mills, filterpress, superphosphate mixer, diaphragm-pump and bottle-washing machines.

434. *Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute.*—This institution, which is the biggest maintained by the department, holds a prominent position as the home of fine arts. In the Training section, training is imparted in high class fine arts, modelling, metal work, ivory and sandalwood carving, inlaying, wood-carving, engraving and enamelling, cabinet making, smithy, carpentry, rattan-work and fitting. There were 163 students undergoing training and, of these

148 were paid scholarships amounting in all to Rs. 8,278. Ninety-three students of high school classes received vocational training in various branches. In the Workshop section, the production as well as the sales of articles continued to be satisfactory. Articles worth Rs. 56,714 were produced and the sales amounted to Rs. 82,962. Her Highness the Yuvarani of Mysore, Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Jhalwar and the Maharaja of Dharmpur, Her Excellency Lady Hope and the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, were the distinguished visitors to the Institute.

435. *District Industrial Workshop, Shimoga.*—The workshop booked 229 (277) work orders, valued at Rs. 4,639 (2,602).

436. *Government Soap Factory.*—The demand for the products of this Factory was very heavy. With a view to increasing its capacity, it is proposed to shift the Factory shortly to the new industrial suburb near Yeswantpur. The sales aggregated to Rs. 9,22,500 and the net profit was Rs. 2,07,500. One hundred and fifty tons of yellow soap were supplied to the Defence Department during the year.

437. *Government Electric Factory.*—The manufacture of transformers and electric motors, electric fans, low tension gear, switches, etc., is proposed to be undertaken shortly, for which a capital outlay of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned. The sales of the products of the Factory during the year amounted to Rs. 11,67,984 and the net profits to Rs. 1,72,000.

438. *Government Porcelain Factory.*—The output of electro-porcelain, wall tiles and crockery is expected to improve on account of the additions to the equipment now being made. The Factory earned a profit of Rs. 1,35,175 during the year. Experiments on the manufacture of air-depolariser cells are progressing satisfactorily and carbon elements are being manufactured for sale.

439. *Lac and Paint Works.*—The Works produced about 92½ tons of paints and the sales amounted to Rs. 1,37,805, resulting in a profit of about Rs. 35,000. Proposals for the conversion of this institution into a joint-stock company with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000 and to increase the output from 100 tons to 2,500 tons are under consideration.

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440. *Mysore Silk Weaving Factory.*—Till the end of the year, the output of the Factory was earmarked for the Supply Department of the Government of India, the total production during the year being 1,07,445 yards of fabrics and 4,10,26,395 yards of heavy and light sewing thread and cordage. The sales totalled Rs. 4,52,236, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 1,35,000.

441. *Sandalwood Oil Factory.*—The output of sandalwood oil was 1,28,672 lbs. The two subsidiary units installed at Shimoga and Bhadravati worked satisfactorily. The receipts from the sale of the oil amounted to Rs. 23,60,000.

442. *Mysore Implements Factory.*—The value of output and sales in the Factory during the year was Rs. 2,46,000 and Rs. 2,52,000, respectively, resulting in a profit of about Rs. 55,000. The Factory has taken up new lines of manufacture and a sum of Rs. 85,000 was sanctioned for installing certain additional machinery and equipment.

443. *Industrial and Testing Laboratory.*—The conversion of the Industrial and Testing Laboratory into a joint-stock company was sanctioned on the 8th March, 1945, and a company has been formed since for the purpose. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 4,61,415 and the net profit to Rs. 43,590.

444. *Dichromate Factory.*—The sale of products of the Government Dichromate Factory amounted to Rs. 3,98,258, with a net profit of Rs. 52,314. Proposals for installing additional equipment at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000, are under consideration.

445. *Badanval Spinning Circle.*—As a pioneer of cottage industry, started in 1927, this institution has been very popular and has added to the income of the rural folk. It caters for the needs of the civil population and also the Government Departments in supplying clothing. It has branches at Turuvanur, Molkalmuru, Holalkere in Chitaldrug district, Honnali in Shimoga district, Hossur, the Kolar Gold Field and Gudibanda in the Kolar district and Sindhughatta in the Mandya district. The value of *khadi* production and sales amounted to Rs. 1,64,892 and Rs. 2,28,120, respectively. The estimated net profit by the sale of *khadi* is expected to be Rs. 8,000. The establishment of *khadi* centres at Chicknayakanhalli, Hole-Narsipur

and Shanti grama was sanctioned, and all these were started in May, 1945, but the production has yet to begin. Wool spinning in Badanval and Turuvanur is under consideration.

446. *Kolar Wool Spinning Centre.*—The centre manufactured a good variety of pile carpets, coatings, druggets, cumblies, blankets, quilts, etc., of several improved designs. The value of production and sales amounted to Rs. 10,758 and Rs. 15,610, respectively. Special attention was bestowed on the standardisation of quality and design of the fabrics. A scheme for the expansion of the centre to erect carding machines is under consideration. Arrangements were made to distribute 50 *charkas* and 24 full-width looms to poor handloom weavers at half the cost and to popularise the full-width loom in the area.

447. *The Government Dye House, Bangalore.*—The Dye House supplied 23,280 lbs. of dyed yarn to the weavers through Government depots and relief centres, besides affording training to the students of the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore. It has also complied with the special orders of the Badanval Khadi Bhandar, and the Technological Institute. The question of the expansion of the Dye House is under consideration.

448. *The Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd.*—The total quantity of sugarcane crushed during the year was 1,80,773 tons. (2,04,587) tons. The production of the factory has fallen owing to inadequate supplies of sugarcane, which is attributed to concentration of attention on the cultivation of paddy. The prospects of cane supply in the current season and consequently the production of sugar next year are not very bright. But attempts are being made to step up production of sugar to the extent possible. At the same time, the export of jaggery to places outside the State has been restricted in order to ensure larger supplies for local consumption. The work of the Distillery was satisfactory. Among the side lines undertaken by the factory, mention may be made of the manufacture of Golden Syrup which is gaining in popularity.

449. *The Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd.*—The tannery was engaged in the manufacture of high class upper leathers and B. T. sole leathers for supply to the Government of India. The total production of upper leathers was

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4,20,359 sq. ft., glace kids and suedes 5,849 pieces and chrome soles 2,858 pounds, valued at Rs. 3,98,190. The total sales amounted to Rs. 5,34,193. The sales of crust soles (4,02,103 pounds) realised an amount of Rs. 4,69,180.

450. *The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd.*—The sales of the Company amounted to Rs. 5,90,000. Almost the entire output of the Company was placed at the disposal of the Government of India, who gave all facilities for maintaining the level of production.

451. *The Mysore Lamp Works.*—The Company made a net profit of over Rs. 3 lakhs during the year. It has also been able to extend its field of sales. The factory has planned developments in the manufacture of high wattage and train-lighting lamps and of thermos flasks.

452. *The Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd.*—The total area cultivated under tobacco by the Company was 1,555 acres with a production of nearly 6 lakhs of pounds of cured leaf. It was programmed to plant, during 1945-46, an extent of 2,600 acres with tobacco, but due to failure of timely rains, only an extent of 1,266 acres could be planted. Arrangements are being made to increase the acreage by offering the necessary inducements to the growers.

453. *The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.*—There was a reduction in the output of paper at the Mills, as compared with the previous year, on account of difficulties created by war-time conditions. The question of extending the plant to increase the output from 4,000 tons to 10,000 tons of paper and from 120 tons to 3,000 tons of cardboard is under consideration.

454. *The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd.*—Orders have been placed for the machinery required for doubling the output of ammonia in the factory and a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned to the Company for this purpose. The products of this concern are finding a ready market and the fertilizers of the factory have proved useful for the cultivation of paddy and sugarcane.

455. *The Arts and Crafts Depot.*—The value of stocks handled during the year was Rs. 2,79,998 (Rs. 1,94,037). The sales in the depot increased to Rs. 1,37,622 (Rs. 1,25,017), resulting in a net profit of Rs. 12,820,

Industrial Education.

456. There were 9 industrial schools working under the direct control of the Department, in addition to two private industrial schools and 23 home industries classes receiving

grants-in-aid from the Department. The total number of students that received training in industrial education was 1,938 (2,006). The total expenditure incurred by the Department during the year was Rs. 1,41,700, representing Rs. 1,24,888 on departmental industrial schools, including the Zanana Home Industries Institute, Channapatna, Rs. 5,412 on private industrial schools and Rs. 11,400 on home industries classes. Scholarships of the total value of Rs. 1,200, awarded during the previous year, were continued and no fresh scholarships were awarded during the year under report.

Home Industries.

457. The number of students who were under training in all the 23 (21) home industries classes in different parts of the State was 1,414 (1,073).

458. There were 30 yarn depots and 9 relief centres distributed all over the State for the alleviation of the difficulties of the poor handloom weavers. The value of yarn supplied to the weavers was Rs. 3,00,000 (2,76,858). The relief centres have taken up the manufacture of varieties of shirtings, coatings, towels, bed-sheets, etc. Proposals for increasing the number of yarn depots and relief centres are under consideration.

Weights and Measures.

459. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was in force in sixty notified areas in the State. The testing staff tested and stamped 17,842 (17,753) weights and measures. A sum of Rs. 1,166 (Rs. 1,198) was realised as testing fees. Arrangements were made, as usual, by the Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore, for the manufacture and supply of standard weights and measures to all the principal centres through the testers of the respective places. Weights and measures valued at Rs. 4,982 were sold to the public during the year. Prosecutions were instituted in 67 cases for using false weights and measures, resulting in conviction in 62 cases.

Patents and Designs.

460. Twenty-nine (30) applications for patents were filed. Of these, six originated in Mysore, 19 in India and 4 from abroad. Nine of these were accepted. Eighteen patents for inventions were sealed during the year, all of which originated in India. The sealing fees collected amounted to Rs. 540. Forty-one applications and certificates for renewal of patents were granted.

Exhibition.

461. The Dasara Exhibition held in September-October, 1944 was very popular, the number of visitors far

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exceeding those of previous years. Over two lakhs of people visited the Exhibition. The art exhibition, the demonstration of cottage industries, the ladies' section, the cottage industries museum and the War Services Exhibition attracted considerable attention.

462. To deal expeditiously with matters of a technical or commercial character coming up for action in the Government industrial concerns, excepting the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, a Board of Management was constituted. Mr. B. Viswanath, Director of Engineering and Chemical Industries and one of the members of the Board of Management, was on deputation to Australia as a member of the Indian Industrialists' Delegation sent to that country by the Government of India. Six graduate officers from Government and aided industrial concerns were selected for training in the United Kingdom in different subjects connected with the post-war development of the industries of the State.

The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.

463. The Works continued as 'A' class agents to the Indian Coffee Board. With a view to meeting the growing needs of the Works, sanction of Government was accorded for the issue of the balance of 10,000 shares of the Company at a premium of rupees five per share.

(iii) Marketing Department.

464. The control of the Marketing Department was transferred from the Director of Horticulture to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies from the 13th July 1944. The marketing survey work in the State, which was started on the lines of the scheme inaugurated by the Government of India, was continued during the year. Information was furnished in respect of 34 miscellaneous enquiries received from the Government of India, Provincial and other State Governments and Military authorities. Information relating to the desirability of revising the grade specifications for eggs in the State under the 'Agmark' was furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi. Reports on the marketing of meat, millets, chillies, poultry onion, garlic, sesamum, niger and fibres are being drawn up.

465. An extent of about 208 acres of land has been selected for the Regulated Market for cotton and groundnuts at Davangere. A Committee has also been constituted

to deal with the preliminary work connected with the establishment of the Market. The establishment of a Regulated Market at Tiptur is also under consideration and preliminary work in this connection is proceeding.

466. There were 43 co-operative marketing societies at the beginning of the year. Three societies were registered during the year, bringing the total number of such societies at the close of the year to 46. The marketing societies had a total membership of 4,367 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,11,524. The total working capital was Rs. 11,55,033 and the total turnover was Rs. 1,58,35,162, The Mysore Provincial Marketing Co operative Society, Bangalore, started work during the year. The first meeting of the Marketing Advisory Committee was held in April 1945. The question of grading ghee and oils, the application of the Standard Weights and Measures Act to the whole of the State, the extension of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing Act, 1939, to other places, the possibilities of organising marketing co-operative societies for country tobacco, gingelly seeds, groundnut, tamarind, etc., and the provision of certain special railway transport facilities to the marketing co-operative societies were some of the subjects discussed at the meeting.

467. The Marketing Department participated in the Horticultural Show held at the Lalbagh, Bangalore, in August 1944, in the Mysore Dasara Exhibition held at Mysore in September-October 1944 and in the City Market Show held at Bangalore in December 1944.

468. The expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 8,974 during the year.

(iv) Labour.

General.

469. Labour conditions in the State were generally peaceful except in the Kolar Gold Fields, where the employees numbering about 18,000 went on strike for about a month from the third week of May 1945 as a result of the failure of conciliation proceedings regarding their demands for an increased rate of wages, service gratuity and a change in the standing orders. The employees resumed work, following the reference of the dispute to a Court of Arbitration.

470. The conditions of depression caused by the stoppage of electric power due to the damage to the

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generating station at Sivasamudram during the close of the year 1943-44 began to disappear rapidly with the expeditious repair of the power plant at Sivasamudram and restoration of power supply. By the end of December 1944, most of the thrown-out employees had resumed their original occupations in the several industrial undertakings. The unemployed workers of the Kolar Gold Fields, numbering about 1,500, who had been sent to the collieries in Bihar and Orissa also returned to the Fields at the beginning of the year and resumed their original employment.

Establishment of an Employment Exchange.

471. The Employment Exchange started by the Labour Department in June 1944 has been found to be very useful in supplying the required men to the industrial concerns engaged in war effort. The number of persons who registered at the Exchange was 1,043, the number of demands placed by the employing agencies was 1,481 and the number of persons referred to employers was 919. Definite programmes with regard to the absorption of the ex-service men and demobilised personnel have been chalked out and will be put into operation on the lines indicated by the Government of India.

Labour Welfare.

472. The provision of amenities and welfare measures continued to receive the constant attention of the employers of labour in the State. Some of the welfare measures recommended by the Department were the following :—

(1) Starting of industrial canteens for the supply of healthy cooked food either free or on the basis of payment (payment meaning supply of food at net cost).
(2) Housing.
(3) Concessions in the matter of service taxes to canteens run departmentally by the industrial workers and free supply of electricity to canteens, tea rooms, refreshment rooms, tiffin rooms and lunch rooms, according to the procedure followed by the Government of India.
(4) Free medical aid.
(5) Co-operative societies attached to industrial concerns for supply of food grains.
(6) Recreation and sports clubs.
(7) Free reading rooms and libraries.

473. In addition to the welfare amenities provided by the industrial concerns, the two model labour recreation

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552. His Highness the Maharaja graciously paid a visit to the Jog works during the year. Sir Henry Howard, Consulting Engineer, Jog Power Scheme, visited Jog three times and inspected the progress made in regard to the various works under the scheme. Mr. J. L. Savage, Chief Consulting Engineer, Bureau of Reclamation, U. S. A. also visited the works.

(ii) Railways.

Open Lines.

553. The open line mileage owned by the State, the Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railway Company and the District Boards was 757·75, the same as last year. The contract with the Bangalore-Chickballapur Light Railway Company, Limited, having terminated with effect from the 7th April 1945, the interests of the Company were purchased by Government. Of the total mileage, 9·88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway branch which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

554. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 703·02 (Rs. 701·54) lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 26·70 lakhs was contributed by local bodies. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 1·48 (Rs. 4·53) lakhs. The total gross earnings of all the State lines were Rs. 168·60 (Rs. 180·31) lakhs. The working expenses, including contribution to the Depreciation Fund, amounted to Rs. 118·22 (Rs. 99·74) lakhs, the surplus profits and guaranteed interest being Rs. 2·03 (Rs. 2·07) lakhs. The net revenue to Government was Rs. 48·35 (78·50) lakhs.

555. The increase in working expenses was due chiefly to the payment of dearness allowance to the employees at enhanced rates, the large increase in the price of coal and rates of freight, higher prices of materials and stores, compensation for goods lost or damaged and increased contribution to the Depreciation Fund.

Lines worked by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

556. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway (Kolar Gold Fields Railway) amounted to Rs. 2·24 (Rs. 2·06) lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1·46 (Rs. 1·17) lakhs, resulting in a net earning of Rs. 0·78 (Rs. 0·89) lakh.

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Depreciation Fund.

557. The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 90·01 (Rs. 57·55) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 40·96 (Rs. 35·58) lakhs, including a special contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs, was contributed to the Fund from the revenues of the Railway. After deducting a sum of Rs. 2·47 (Rs. 3·12) lakhs on account of replacements and renewal charges, the balance at the credit of the Fund stood at Rs. 128·50 (Rs. 90·01) lakhs.

Stores.

558. The year opened with a balance of stock worth Rs. 19·04(Rs. 16·61) lakhs. Stores of the value of Rs. 22·55 (Rs. 19·15) lakhs were added during the year. Stores valued at Rs. 20·75 (Rs. 16·72) lakhs were issued, leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 20·95 (Rs. 19·04) lakhs.

Train Service

559. There was no curtailment in passenger train services during the year.

560. To facilitate the movement of goods loads, the mixed train running on the Birur-Shimoga Town branch line was cancelled and converted into a goods train. A shuttle train service worked with light shuttle engines was introduced.

Accidents.

561. There were no accidents of a serious nature involving loss of life, except for 9 cases of trespassers who were killed.

562. There were 8 cases of derailment of goods trains and four cases of derailment of passenger trains owing to different causes and 19 cases of parting of trains due to the breakage of coupling gears of goods vehicles.

General.

563. Among the development activities contemplated, mention may be made of the remodelling of the railway station yards at Arsikere and certain other important commercial centres to suit the present-day requirements, the electrification of the Mysore-Bangalore section and the provision of additional facilities to passengers.

564. With effect from the 1st January 1945, Government agreed voluntarily to join the Railway Priority Organisation of the War Transport Department of the Government of India, and the General Manager was appointed the State Controller of Railway Priorities and the movement of traffic was regulated and controlled in close collaboration with the Regional Controllers of Railway Priorities.

565. Administrative sanction has been accorded to the proposal to strengthen the track of the Bangalore-Mysore Section at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs and for the construction of a chord line between Yeshvantpur and Nayandahalli at a cost of Rs. 7·66 lakhs. The question of extending the railway line from Chamarajanagar to Satyamangalam is being pursued.

(iii) The Mysore Traffic Board.

566. One meeting of the Traffic Board was held during the year and was presided over by the Minister for Public Works and Industries.

567. The Board resolved that bodies of the semi-saloon type should be adopted for stage carriages in Mysore, as in Madras, and this was notified.

568. The revised Mysore Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order, 1945, was promulgated in Mysore. It applies to all spare parts of motor vehicles, whether controlled or not, and provides for equitable distribution and sale of spare parts at listed or reasonable prices.

569. Draft rules were framed under the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Act, 1944, designated "The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules, 1945" and were published in the *Mysore Gazette*. A committee consisting of official and non-official members was also appointed by Government, with the Inspector-General of Police as Chairman, to examine these rules. The committee held four meetings and submitted its report to Government, after considering also the suggestions and objections received from the public on the draft rules. After a further examination of the report of the committee, Government issued the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Rules 1945, which came into force from 5th September 1945.

570. The Mysore Used Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1944, was also promulgated in Mysore and came into force with effect from the 5th September 1944. This Order regulates and controls the sale prices of used motor cars according to the price list appended to the said Order and the sale of second-hand cars at prices exceeding those indicated in the list is made punishable.

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571. The total number of toll-gates was 51, of which 45 were worked departmentally. The total income from all toll-gates for the year was nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs.

(iv) Electrical Department.

572. The total expenditure incurred during the year under "38-A. Hydro-Electric Works", exclusive of "Stock and Suspense", amounted to Rs. 21,52,042 (Rs. 6,77,397) and that on automatic telephones to Rs. 69,584 (Rs. 55,052). Several construction works had to be postponed owing to the difficulty of procuring materials, both foreign and local. Materials required for the maintenance works were obtained with considerable hardship and the station equipment was perfectly maintained without causing interruption to service.

573. The number of cities, towns and villages to which power supply was extended was 225, as against 222 at the end of the previous year. An expenditure of Rs. 3,30,835 (Rs. 97,181) was incurred on the electrification of towns and villages during the year and Rs. 25,483 (Rs. 23,745) on the supply of power to irrigation pumps and pumping installations which increased from 690 to 707. The number of consumers, both power and lighting, increased by 3,903 and the total at the end of the year stood at 60,167 (56,264). The extension of service to power and lighting installations and improvements to the existing distribution system cost Rs. 11,28,425 (Rs. 3,54,503). The expenditure from the Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 16,57,403 (1,83,209). The closing balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 1,27,93,321 (Rs. 1,31,35,038) on account of the electrical works and Rs. 7,80,000 (Rs. 6,50,000) on account of a portion of the Krishnarajasagar capital debited to the Electrical Department.

Power generation and distribution.

574. The power generated during the year was 28,59,89,000 (303,105,600) units and the total instantaneous demand was 66,086 (72,000) H.P. Five hundred and seventy six (20) power installations and 2,941 (2,162) lighting installations were added. The total number of street lights (both overhead and ornamental) at the end of the year was 22,107 (18,201).

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Stores

575. The value of stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 50,30,655 (Rs. 30,31,006). Articles worth Rs. 84,73,633 (Rs. 30,70,766) were purchased, and receipts due to transfer of stores within the Department or returned from works amounted to Rs. 44,00,190 (Rs. 9,37,339). Stores of the value of Rs. 75,66,125 (30,68,060) were issued. The year closed with a balance of stores on hand of the value of Rs. 1,03,38,353 (Rs. 50,30,655), the increase being due to heavy and costly foreign machinery obtained for the Jog Project Works under construction remaining unused, pending the execution of the civil engineering works.

Workshops

576. The departmental workshops at Sivasamudram, Shimshapur and Mysore together manufactured materials valued at Rs. 54,352 (Rs. 41,194).

Interruptions and accidents.

577. There was one pre-arranged shut-down lasting for about 7 hours and 23 minutes on the Kolar and Mysore transmission and Bangalore transmission systems. There were 10 (14) cases of fatal accidents.

Finance

578. The gross receipts of the Department during the year, inclusive of receipts under "Automatic Telephones", amounted to Rs. 93,71,759 (Rs. 1,04,73,932). The decrease, as compared with the previous year, was mainly due to restricted power supply all round as a result of the fire accident at Sivasamudram in May 1944 and partial restoration of the generating plants. Besides, the Mining Companies on the Kolar Gold Field could not make use of power to the extent of the agreed reserved block due to the scarcity of labour and of raw materials necessary for their operations etc. The net revenue, after providing for interest on the capital outlay and contributions to the depreciation and other funds, was Rs. 55,19,128 (Rs. 71,14,218) which worked out at 10.41 (11.76) per cent on the total capital.

General

579. The re-organisation of the Department was sanctioned in September 1944 and two new sectional offices, one at Hassan and the other at Chickballapur, were opened in October 1944, thus relieving to a large extent the congestion of work in the Mysore Power and Lighting and Bangalore Power and Lighting Sections. The control of the Jog Works was transferred from the General Superintendent, Jog Power Scheme, to the Chief Electrical Engineer. The post of Deputy General Superintendent,

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Cauvery Power Scheme, was converted into that of Deputy Chief Electrical Engineer and the General Superintendent, Cauvery Power Scheme, was designated the Chief Electrical Engineer in August 1944. One of the departmental officers, the General Superintendent, Sivasamudram, was deputed to America for a period of one year.

580. Work on the Mysore-Bhadravati second circuit line was in progress and the second magneto telephone line between the two places was put into service. The construction of the line from Mysore to Krishnarajanagar, a distance of 35 miles, was completed. The work of extending the Bangalore Telephone Exchange by an additional 400 lines was nearly completed. The rates for all telephones were enhanced in June 1945 by 50 per cent of the rates that were fixed before the war.

581. Revised rules were sanctioned relaxing the terms of sale of irrigation pump sets on hire purchase system solely for the purpose of affording further relief to users of irrigation pump installations.

582. Survey operations and preliminary work on the conversion of the Bangalore system from 35 K. V. to 78 K. V. were in progress. The work on the electrification of Birur, Kadur and Ajjampur towns was completed and the street lights were serviced in January 1945. Arrangements are being made to increase the generating capacity at Jog from 48,000 K. W. to 1,20,000 K. W. A five year programme of other developments, including remodelling and extension of the transmission system and the establishment of new stations for distribution, involving an outlay of about Rs. 5 crores, was under consideration. The question of supplying power in bulk to certain places in the Madras Presidency near the border of the State was under negotiation with the authorities concerned.

CHAPTER IX.—GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.

(i) Geology.

583. Government sanctioned during the year a scheme for the reorganisation of the Department in order to provide greater scope for a more intensive investigation and development of the mineral resources of the State. Three Divisions will be constituted, each Division being in charge of a Geologist with two Assistants.

Minerals other than gold.

584. The minerals produced in the State, other than gold, included asbestos, chromite, corundum, felspar, manganese, kaolin, magnesite, mica, soap-stone, staurelite, quartz, graphite, iron ores and ornamental stones, of the estimated value of Rs. 10,40,000 (Rs. 6,10,000). The total amount of royalty payable for the year was Rs. 40,564 (Rs. 32,561). The total area covered by the mining leases and prospecting licenses was 65,405 (61,890) acres. In addition, about 40 acres of land were held under licenses to quarry ornamental stones. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current during the year was 301 (256). The aggregate value of the various minerals, which were supplied by the Department to Government industrial concerns, was Rs. 51,200 (Rs. 59,500). The number of applications received for the exploitation of different minerals was 163.

585. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 21,100 tons of iron ore, 401 tons of manganese ore and 36,476 tons of limestone.

Mineral survey and prospecting.

586. Mineral survey for limestone, quartz, quartzite and other minerals was carried out in the Shimoga district. An intensive survey of the limestone deposits in Joldhal area to the north-east of Bhadravati and Bikkenahalli and in Kumsi area to its north-west was carried out. Two bands estimated to yield about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million tons of high calcium type were newly located. In the course of this survey, deposits of a few other economic minerals, such as reel quartz, quartzite, titaniferous ore, chromite and soapstone were also located.

Geophysical survey.

587. Geophysical survey operations were conducted over an area of 60 acres near Mavinhalli, Mysore taluk,

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to trace the continuation of the graphite lode. Measurements by the spontaneous polarization and earth resistivity methods were carried out along 15 lines totalling 15,400 feet in length and the total number of determinations made was 1,472.

Chemical Laboratory.

588. One hundred and forty-one samples, involving the determination of 549 constituents, were analysed in the chemical laboratory. In the Geological Laboratory, the examination and identification of minerals was carried out as usual. Seventy six enquiries of scientific and economic interest were received and disposed of. Collections of Mysore rocks and minerals were presented to four educational and other institutions. The Department participated in the Dasara Exhibition of 1944, as in previous years.

Special Schemes.

589. The work on the scheme for the mining and extraction of gold at Bellara, Tumkur District, is making rapid progress. The major portion of the machinery required for underground exploratory work has been received and is being set up. Proposals for setting up a factory at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs for the manufacture of cement asbestos sheets at Bhadravati, as an adjunct to the Iron and Steel Works, are under consideration. The construction of the washing plant in the Bageshpura Kaolin Works with all its accessories was completed. Large scale mining and washing of kaolin has been taken up. About 225 tons of washed kaolin were supplied to the Mysore Paper Mills, Limited, and 411 tons of 'B' grade kaolin to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati. Two students of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, were given practical training in geological surveying and mapping.

590. The total revenue, excluding royalty on gold, was Rs. 1,03,035 (Rs. 66,963). The expenditure on the Department was Rs. 2,01,770 (Rs. 66,787), including the amount spent on the scheme for the mining and extraction of gold at Bellara.

(ii) Mines and Explosives.

591. As in previous years, gold mining operations were carried on in the four mines on the Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nandydrug mines. The total output of gold and silver was 187,827·672 (252,193·405) ozs. and 14,239·04 (18,610·78) ozs. respectively. The total value realised was £2,675,563

(£3,832,216), showing a decrease of £1,156,653, which was due to the interruption of electric power supply, labour strike and the lower prices obtained for gold in the market. The Companies paid a total dividend of £114,264 (£299,964), showing a decrease of £185,700. Out of a total demand of Rs. 20,34,428 (Rs. 24,39,046) under royalty on gold and silver, a sum of Rs. 18,40,301 (Rs. 21,96,690) was collected. Out of a demand of Rs. 1,52,18,368 (Rs. 2,13,74,503) under the Duty on Gold Act, a sum of Rs 1,32,01,830 (Rs. 1,86,68,443) was collected.

592. In response to the repeated representations of the Mining Companies that, owing to war conditions and other factors beyond their control, their development work had been hampered and their capital programmes had fallen into arrears and the question of granting them some relief from the gold duty might be considered in the circumstances, it was decided to give some relief to the companies, so as to enable them to adopt a long range policy of development which is essential for deep level mining. The main features of this scheme are that the grant of relief is subject to the condition that the development work footage done by a company is not less than that prescribed by Government, that the average grade of ore worked by them is kept as low as possible, and that for entitling a company to claim relief the dividend declared should not exceed certain prescribed limits. The eligibility for and the amount of relief will be settled on a review of the operations of each company by the Government, assisted if necessary, by a committee. Accordingly, the Mysore Duty on Gold (Amendment) Emergency Act, No. XII of 1945 was brought into force on the 7th April 1945 and was finally passed into an Act—Act No. XXVI of 1945. Under this Act, an *ex gratia* relief amounting to Rs. 13,33,000 free of income-tax and additional royalty, was granted to the Mysore, Oorgaum and Nandydroog Gold Mining Companies in order to enable them not only to pay their dividends but also to work low grade ore and to carry out development work.

593. The total demand under Mining Revenue (other than gold), including geological receipts, was Rs. 65,957 (Rs. 67,060), of which an amount of Rs. 64,069 (Rs. 66,963) was collected.

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Mining Labour.

594. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 23,228 (23,438). In the gold mines, 17,498 (20,717) persons were employed. Of these, 208 were Europeans, 381 Anglo-Indians and 16,909 Indians. Ten thousand one hundred and thirty five persons were employed underground and 7,363 on the surface, including 860 women. The working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year.

Accidents

595. The total number of accidents was 171 (252) and of this 14 were fatal and 157 serious. Enquries were instituted in all these cases. In the 14 (29) fatal accidents, 17 (44) persons were either killed or died subsequently as a result of the injuries received, giving a mortality of 0·60 (1·60) per thousand persons employed. Of the 14 fatal accidents which occurred on the Kolar Gold Field, 10 were unavoidable and four were due to negligence.

Workmen's Compensation

596. Forty-six (48) claims for compensation, comprising 11 (33) fatal, one permanent total disablement and 34 (15) permanent partial disablement cases, arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field, and the compensation awarded under all heads amounted to Rs. 26,273 (48,808). In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 26,002 (39,914) was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 2,72,401 (Rs. 83,604) in 712 (183) cases of silicosis was also paid.

Explosives.

597. Fourteen licenses were granted for the possession and sale of explosives from magazines and 13 licenses for the possession and sale of gun powder and fire works. The District Magistrates issued 370 licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of smaller quantities of explosives. In all, 397 (513) licenses were granted and the fall in the number of licenses was chiefly attributable to the non-issue of licenses for dealing in fire works. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected by the officers of the Department. There were in all 14 (20) accidents due to explosives, resulting in the death of one (15) person and serious injuries to 16 (32) others.

Prosecutions.

598. There were 4 (8) cases of prosecution under the Mysore Explosives Act and the Rules thereunder, resulting

in the conviction of four persons on whom fines ranging from rupee one to Rs. 500 were imposed.

Petroleum.

599. Two hundred (200) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Rules during the year for the import and storage of dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum. The total quantities of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State were 5,863,274 (5,729,382) and 2,072,694 (2,073,743) gallons respectively. In addition, a quantity of 119,544 gallons of power alcohol manufactured at the Mysore Sugar Factory, Mandya, was blended with straight petrol for use as motor fuel in the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Mandya and Hassan and in Chikmagalur town in the Kadur district, where the Mysore Power Alcohol Act was in force. The operation of the Mysore Power Alcohol Act (No. VIII of 1939) was suspended with effect from the 18th May 1945.

Carbide of Calcium.

600. Twenty-two (27) licenses for the storage of carbide of calcium were current during the year.

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CHAPTER X.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

General.

601. The state of public health in the State was generally satisfactory, although there was an increase in the incidence of malaria. The incidence in respect of small-pox and cholera was small, as compared with that of last year. Forty-thousand five hundred and fifty-six (32,145) deaths from malaria were reported. Malaria control work under the technical supervision of the Department was in progress.

602. Seven hundred and sixty-eight deaths from cholera were reported, as compared with 6,882 in the previous year. As a preventive measure, 2,737 anti-cholera inoculations were done. The incidence from small-pox was also small, being 2,681 deaths, as compared with 7,730 in the previous year. A total of 3,16,370 vaccinations were performed.

603. The number of deaths from plague was reported to be 5,357. In order effectively to control the infection, 168 places were declared plague infected, 87 shandies and jatras were closed for varying periods and 3,77,237 anti-plague inoculations were done. One lakh forty-four thousand five hundred and forty-two houses were fumigated in 56 towns and 156 villages as an anti-rat measure.

604. In addition to the municipal health organisations in Bangalore City, Mysore City and Kolar Gold Fields, full-time rural health organisations under the control of the Department were working in 64 places which included maidan and malnad health units. In these units, special intensive preventive work was undertaken in respect of diseases which were predominant in those areas, such as malaria and plague. The District Health Officers for all the districts were sanctioned.

Births and Deaths.

605. Births and deaths recorded during the years 1943 and 1944 were as follows:—

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mile	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mile
1943 ...	128,978	66,701	62,277	17·6	112,177	57,458	54,719	15·2
1944 ...	117,965	59,689	58,276	15·9	112,711	57,219	55,492	15·3

606. The birth rate was the highest (17·6) in Shimoga district and the lowest (11·9) in Mandya district. The highest death rate, *viz.*, 23·6 was reported from Shimoga District and the lowest 11·0 from Bangalore District. The birth-rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields were 29·6 (30·9), 28·2 (35·1) and 22·7(31·2) respectively. The maximum mortality was among persons of sixty and over, and the minimum among those aged between 10 and 15.

607. The following table shows the recorded causes of mortality under the several heads :—

Cause of death	Number of deaths	
	1943	1944
Plague	3,886	5,357
Small-pox	7,730	2,681
Cholera	6,882	768
Malaria	32,145	40,556
Typhoid	5,413	6,162
Other fevers	11,854	13,984
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	6,985	8,307
Respiratory diseases	5,409	4,532
Consumption	4,211	3,894
Leprosy	818	786
Maternal deaths	1,946	1,940
Suicide	249	216
Drowning	726	762
Wounds and accidents ...	620	604
Killed by wild beasts ...	74	88
Snake bites	177	158
Rabies	107	95
Other causes	22,945	21,821
	1,12,177	1,12,711

608. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 12,322 (14,673). The highest infant mortality rate recorded was 135·9 per thousand in the Shimoga District, the lowest being 69·3 in the Mysore (excluding City) District. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area, the rates of mortality were 153 (236·1), 118·1 (139·6) and 174·6 (184·5) per thousand respectively. Infant mortality.

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(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Bureau of Malariology.

609. Malaria control work and general mosquito control operations were continued in several parts of the State. Pyrethrum-spraying for the prevention of malaria was found to yield very satisfactory results. A total quantity 319 gallons of pyrethrum was prepared in the Public Health Institute during the year, and an extent of 150 acres of land was planted with pyrethrum by the Forest Department. In many places malaria was controlled by naturalistic methods, such as, herbage packing of valley, flushing of one valley, raising of shade plants and training of the rivers. The scheme for the control of malaria in a group of 198 villages in the Irwin Canal area, which was sanctioned in 1943, is being enlarged to cover 314 villages at a cost of about Rs. 1,98,000 per annum. Anti-malarial engineering works in all the three divisions of the Irwin Canal area were in progress and a substantial portion of the first stage of the programme, which was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs, has been completed. Government have sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for carrying out the second stage of the scheme which involves canalising 61 valleys and depleting 58 tanks in the area.

Health Exhibition.

610. A Rural Health Exhibition was organised at Hassan and a small exhibition and demonstration was arranged at Saklespur. Demonstrations depicted the local problems, like malaria control, hookworm control and rural sanitation. The permanent Health Museum in Mysore City attracted a good number of visitors during the Dasara Festivities.

Bureau of Epidemiology—
(i) Hookworm campaign.

611. The Hookworm staff was engaged in the campaign in the early part of the year. During this period, they visited 83 villages in Narasimharajapura and Devangi and administered the drug to 4,988 persons in the Mandagadde Health Unit area. Talks were given to the people on the method of avoiding the infection and on the usefulness of sanitary latrines.

(ii) Guineaworm Unit.

612. The Guineaworm Unit staff visited 400 villages. A total of 398 examinations was made of step wells for the presence of cyclops and fish. Two hundred and forty-five step wells and nurseries were restocked with fish. Arrangements are being made, in collaboration with the

Chairman, Rural Water Supply Committee, to expedite the construction of drinking water wells in 40 villages where fresh cases came to notice.

Bureau of Health Education.

613. With a view to improving health education, cinema shows were organised in 72 places before an audience of 40,000. Thirteen of these cinema shows were held for the benefit of the military troops. As usual, a number of students were trained as sanitary inspectors.

Rural Health Training Centre, Closepet.

614. The incidence of malaria and pneumonia was on the increase in the unit. Prompt and active measures for the control of the spread of the infection were taken. Almost all the patients were given necessary medical aid and advice at their homes. Maternity and child-welfare clinics were conducted in some central villages and were largely attended. Health education formed one of the most important activities of the Centre. Talks and magic lantern shows on different subjects were given to an audience of 89,756.

Rural Health Unit, Mandya.

615. Thirty villages were newly included in the unit area for effecting anti-malaria and general health services. The total area of the unit, both rural and urban, covered 322¼ square miles, with a population of 1,29,087. The activities of the unit consisted of recurring anti-malaria measures, general health measures and itinerant dispensary work. Health talks were given to the people. Magic lantern lectures on maternity and child-welfare services were arranged specially for the benefit of the womenfolk and talks were also given on malaria, tuberculosis and general sanitation. The staff of the itinerant dispensaries visited a number of villages and distributed medicines. The unit was free from cholera and there was a noticeable decrease in the incidence of malaria.

616. Dr. Chow Ching Yen, Med. Entomologist, China, Dr. S. Pandit, Director of Maternity and Child Welfare Services, Indian Red Cross, Delhi, and Mr. Wang Shu Fang, Public Health Engineer, China, were among the distinguished visitors to this Health Unit.

Bangalore Health Unit.

617. The area of the unit is 258 square miles and includes 351 villages. There was plague infection in a number of these villages. All the infected villages were cyanogassed and a number of anti-plague inoculations were also done. One thousand three hundred and fifty one drinking wells were chlorinated and several malaria cases

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were treated with quinine. In the clinics started in November, 1944, 2,432 patients were given advice and treatment for various diseases. A number of schools in the unit were visited and talks on various health subjects were also given.

District Health Organisation, Mysore District.

618. There were outbreaks of plague in all the taluks of the Mysore district. Timely cyanogassing and other preventive measures were adopted in the infected villages and there was a marked improvement in the situation. Intensive vaccination work was also carried on. A spleen survey in the Periyapatna Health Centre was conducted. Sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-eight totaquina tablets were distributed. Five factories in the District were inspected. A health exhibition was arranged at Nanjangud in connection with the Agricultural conference. Two talks were given on (1) domestic cleanliness and (2) village wells, from the Akash-vani station, Mysore.

Jog Falls Project.

619. Larvæ and adult mosquitoes in this area were largely controlled by the spraying of malariol "B" and of Pyrethrum extract with kerosene oil. Anti-malaria engineering works were also undertaken on a large scale and these consisted of cleaning of scrub jungle, canalisation, filling up of pits and ponds and drainage of swamps. Checking of incoming population and foodstuffs was exercised at the cyanogas stations of Jog and Hirebhasgar. Welfare services such as health education and distribution of medicines at the camps were arranged for. Maternity and childwelfare work was also attended to. The executive staff visited houses and camps and educated the public on the advantages of following public health principles in the use of water and treatment of infectious diseases.

Aerodrome and Military Health Units.

620. The health staff of the aerodrome unit maintained contact with the R. A. F. Camp and kept them informed of the health condition of the surrounding villages. The staff visited several villages and gave instructions regarding observance of rules of sanitation, etc. The unit remained free from malaria and other epidemic diseases except plague which showed itself in eight villages and was soon brought under control. The military camp health units were formed to reduce the risk of infection to the military camps from the neighbouring villages. The routine work of removal of rank vegetation, sweeping of the rubbish, chlorinating of drinking water wells was undertaken. Five thousand three hundred and twenty-nine houses were

centres run by the Department in the working class areas in Bangalore City continued to attract about 800 to 1,000 labourers every day. Indoor games, bhajana parties, reading rooms and libraries provided at each centre are growing in popularity. As a result, the registered labour associations are coming forward to start similar centres under their auspices.

474. At the beginning of the year, there were 52 associations of employees registered under the Mysore Labour Act. During the year, six more associations were registered, bringing the total number of associations to 58 at the close of the year, with a total membership of 27,962.

Industrial disputes.

475. Seven industrial disputes were pending with the Chief Conciliator at the beginning of the year. During the year, 48 cases were referred to him, thus bringing the total number of cases for disposal to 55. Out of these, settlements were reached in three cases, four cases were withdrawn, failure reports were published in 20 cases and 28 cases were pending. Four industrial disputes in which conciliation proceedings failed were referred to the Court of Arbitration.

Workmen's Compensation Act.

476. There were in all 3,278 (3,329) cases of injuries by accidents during the year in respect of which compensation paid under the Mysore Workmen's Compensation Act amounted to Rs. 3,73,838 (Rs. 1,97,929). Out of these, compensation paid in respect of occupational diseases, particularly silicosis in the Kolar Gold Fields, amounted to Rs. 2,72,124. The question of appointing a medical officer for conducting a survey of occupational diseases is under the consideration of Government.

Labour Welfare Board.

477 The Labour Welfare Board met twice during the year and reviewed the labour conditions. The following were some of the important subjects considered by the Board :—

(1) Starting of industrial canteens either free or on the basis of payment at net cost in such of the industrial concerns as had not started industrial canteens.
(2) Starting of a labour journal.
(3) Training classes in spinning and mat weaving at Kolar Gold Fields.
(4) Housing of industrial labour in Bangalore and Mysore cities.
(5) Introduction of legislation to fix a minimum wage to workers engaged in sweated industries.

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(6) Compulsory insurance of liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act.
(7) Revision of the Indian Trade Disputes Act.
(8) Participation of States in the Sickness Insurance Scheme for industrial labour in India.
(9) Organisation of employment in the transition period from war to peace.
(10) Concessions in the matter of service taxes to canteens run departmentally.

478. The Department took part in the deliberations of the All-India Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee convened by the Government of India at New Delhi. Mysore was represented at the Sixth Labour Conference, which was held at Delhi in October 1944, by the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore who was also the State's representative at the Fifth Conference of the Chief Inspectors of Factories which was held at New Delhi on the 24th and 25th October 1944.

479. Out of the three officials who underwent training at the Bombay Millowners' Association, one is serving as Manager of a Regional Employment Exchange with the Government of India, another official has been allowed to work as Labour Welfare Officer in the Government of India collieries at Bihar and the third is attached to the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division.

Labour Legislation.

480. The enactment of legislation regarding the employment of children in factories, the amendment of labour laws and the question of conducting a survey of occupationl diseases in the State with a view to extending legislation are among the items engaging the attention of Government. The continuance of the Department on a permanent basis is also under consideration.

481. The value of war orders received by the several industrial concerns engaged in war production during the year amounted to Rs. 1·91 crores, bringing the total value of war supplies to Rs. 14·41 crores from the 1st September 1939 to the 30th June 1945.

482. A committee has been appointed to consider the amendment of labour laws in certain respects. The committee is also considering proposals for unemployment insurance.

(v) Joint-Stock Companies.

483. There were 250 (224) joint-stock companies at the close of the year, of which 21 were limited by guarantee and 229 limited by shares. Thirty-two companies were registered during the year, all of which were limited by shares. Eleven of them were public, 21 private and one was limited by guarantee. Six companies went into voluntary liquidation and one was struck off the register. The total paid-up capital of the companies amounted to Rs. 4,78,31,373 (Rs. 4,19,45,787). There were 148 (142) companies incorporated outside the State, but having their place of business in Mysore. The number of persons holding auditors' certificates at the end of the year was 86 (83).

484. Fifty-five societies were registered under the Societies Registration Act during the year, leaving 423 societies on the register at the close of the year.

485. Under the Mysore Insurance Act, 4 (11) companies were registered and 29 (27) renewed their registration. The number of licensed Insurance Agents during the year was 1,710 (1,475.)

486. The number of firms registered under the Mysore Partnership Act, was 91 (78), leaving 404 firms on the register at the end of the year.

487. Under Section 116 of the Mysore Insurance Act, British Indian Provident Societies were exemptedfrom the provisions of Section 73 of the Mysore Insurance Act (Act XXII of 1939,) regarding the maintenance of account books, etc., in Mysore under certain conditions. Rule 13 of the Mysore Insurance Rules issued under the Insurance Act, 1939, was amended. A new rule, Rule 28, was added to the Mysore Insurance Rules. General.

488. The debentures issued by the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipalities were declared as approved securities. A new rule was substituted in lieu of Rule 94A of the Defence of India Rules in force in Mysore regarding the control of capital issues. The rates of interest allowed on cash deposits with the Government by the insurers in accordance with the requirements of the several provisions of the Insurance Act, XXII, of 1939, were revised. Notification No. A. F. 2662—Js. 19-39-24, dated 3rd December

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1941, relating to the reciprocal arrangements concluded with the Government of India under the Mysore Insurance Act was amended. The Defence of India Rules in force in Mysore were amended by the insertion of Rule 81 H. modifying the notice to shareholders resident outside Mysore liable to be given under Regulation 113 of Table A of the First Schedule of the M. C. Act, XVIII of 1938. Certain exemptions from the provisions of sub-rule 2 (a) i, (4) and (7) of the sub-rule 9 of Rule 94A of the Defence of India Rules in force in Mysore were notified. Further amendments to sub-rule (5) of Rule 94A of the Defence of India Rules in force in Mysore were also made. The scales of pay of the establishment of the Office of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies were revised.

489. The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 17,182 (Rs. 27,189).

(vi) Posts and Telegraphs.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

490. Two (2) new post offices were opened and two experimental offices were made permanent during the year. There were in all 587 (584) post offices in the State, of which 4 were head offices, 85 (84) combined offices, 47 (46) sub—offices and 451 (450) branch offices. Post boxes existed in 1,155 villages in the State in 1943-44 and 22 new boxes were planted during the year, bringing the total number to 1,177 at the close of the year. The locked-bag system was in force in 56 villages. At the end of the year, there were 85 (84) telegraph offices of which 18 (18) were guaranteed offices, the remaining 67 (66) being non-guaranteed ones.

Broadcast Receivers and Transmitters.

491. Four thousand four hundred and thirty (4,343) radio licenses of different kinds were issued. The revenue realised was Rs. 49,878 (including a sum of Rs. 2,545 towards surcharge), as against Rs. 53,376 in 1943-44. The administration of the wireless apparatus control orders was transferred from the control of the Department of Industries to that of the Controller of Civil Supplies from the 28th November, 1944.

492. Ten prosecutions were launched which were compounded on payment of the surcharge.

493. The Akashvani Station, in addition to its normal activities, attended to the following special items of work :—

Akashvani Broadcasting Station, Mysore.

494. Broadcasts from the Station included talks on the day-to-day developments of the war, industrial and agricultural developments and schemes of post-war reconstruction in the State, problems of the Malnad, etc. A scheme for the manufacture of cheap radio sets in the State is being worked out, and when the scheme materialises it will help the Station to intensify the programme of rural education.

495. The Board of Management constituted to supervise and guide the activities of the Akashvani Station met eleven times during the year.

496. The total expenditure on the working of the Station amounted to Rs. 63,617.

(vii) Economic Conference.

497. The Economic Conference, with its constituent Standing or Central Committee and the Boards of Agriculture, Education, Sericulture and Industries and Commerce, continued to function during the year.

498. The Central Committee of the Economic Conference considered subjects relating to land development, lift irrigation, dairies, fuel plantations, housing schemes and road development. Suitable action is being taken on the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the several detailed proposals for the economic development of the State. A scheme for raising fuel plantations on a large scale within easy reach of Bangalore City, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2·59 lakhs, was sanctioned by Government.

499. The Board of Agriculture held four meetings during the year, and chief among the subjects considered by them were the constitution of a Board of Agricultural Research, formation of agricultural colonies and an agricultural fund, development of draught and dairy cattle, State control of production of manure, manufacture of phosphatic manure, starting of an agricultural college and of Kannada agricultural schools, establishment of more experimental and demonstration farms, development of sheep-farming and an intensive execution of rural development schemes. The

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recommendations of the Board in regard to all these subjects are under the consideration of Government. The Board of Agricultural Research has been since constituted.

500. The Board of Education met three times and considered in detail the recommendations of the several sub-committees dealing with questions of pre-primary and post-primary education, secondary education, physical education, education of the Depressed Classes and adult education. The Department of Public Instruction has been asked to prepare detailed schemes on the subjects considered by the Board.

501. The Board of Sericulture dealt with subjects relating to sericultural co-operation and the establishment of a Sericultural Research Institute. The establishment of a Research Institute is expected to cost Rs. 17 lakhs, besides a recurring expenditure of Rs. 2½ lakhs on a scale to compare favourably with world institutions of a similar type. The scheme is engaging the attention of Government.

502. The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research met twice during the year. Skeleton schemes have been received and the subjects dealt with by the Board are receiving the consideration of Government. Chief among these are the distillation of essential oils, manufacture of plastics, manufacture of sugar as a cottage industry, electro—chemical and electro-metallurgical industries, manufacture of sulpha drugs, potassium permanganate and resistance alloys, utilisation of silk gum, manufacture of starch, glucose and insecticides and cultivation of pyrethrum. Other schemes being considered are the manufacture of sparking plugs and the utilisation of lime stone as fertiliser. Detailed proposals regarding the manufacture of electric motors and accessories are being examined, as also those relating to the manufacture of crockery, cigarettes and foot-wear.

503. The progress of special schemes sanctioned by Government has been steady, specially the preliminary work regarding the manufacture of rayon from bamboo pulp, the formation of an industrial suburb in Bangalore City at an estimated cost of Rs. 22,42,000 for the first stage, the survey in connection with the electric trolley bus scheme for Bangalore, work relating to the installation of electric irrigation pumps, the development of fisheries in the State and the aided cattle breeders scheme. With a

view to establishing contact between the Economic Conference and the two Houses of Legislature, providing an agency to deal specially with the financial aspects of each question and bringing the several subjects of development fully under the scope of the several boards, the constitution and functions of the Economic Conference were revised. Seven committees were constituted instead of the original four Boards, and members of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council have been given the privilege of electing 15 and 10 members respectively to serve on these committees.

504. The draft Plan for the economic development of Mysore has already been published and detailed proposals in respect of all the skeleton schemes will be considered by the appropriate committees of the Economic Conference. Work on the compilation of an up-to-date Statistical Abstract for the State has been under taken and is making progress.

(viii) Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.

505. Consequent on the appointment of Mr. P. H Krishna Rao, Special Officer and Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Institute, as Deputy Controller of Civil Supplies, Government of India, the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University was appointed Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Institute.

506. The Managing Committee, which was reconstituted for a period of one year from the 1st July 1944, held nine meetings during the year.

507. The Institute started its second year of working from the 1st July 1944, the number of students admitted being 150, as against 144 in the previous year. The total number of students undergoing training was 294. The following 16 courses of study were started :—

1. Machinist
2. Electric and Gas Welding,
3. Instrument Mechanics,
4. Automobile Mechanics,
5. Boilers and Engines,
6. Metal Technology,
7. Draughtsmanship and Estimating (Mechanical)
8. Do do (Civil)

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9. Electric Wiring,
10. Radio Technology,
11. Sound Recording,
12. Motion Picture Technique,
13. Ceramics and Refractories,
14. Glass Technology,
15. Mining,
and 16. Tailoring.

508. Along with theoretical study, practical training was given to the students preparing for certain courses in factories, such as the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, the M. T. Breakdown and Repair Workshops of the Military Department, the Government Electric Factory, the Government Porcelain Factory and the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works. Classes in cinema projection were held regularly and the students received training in this branch of occupation.

509. The syllabuses prepared for the various courses were discussed and passed by the Advisory Committees appointed for the purpose. Opinions and suggestions were also invited from civil and military experts in the respective trades who expressed the view that the syllabuses were quite suitable and comprehensive.

Examination

510. A detailed scheme for conducting the Certificate and Diploma examinations for the first batch of students in the various occupations was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 9,000. The students of the Mining, Ceramics and Glass Technology sections had their Diploma examinations, while those of other sections had their Certificate examinations. Out of a total number of 142 students that appeared for the examinations, 110 passed, of whom 25 secured first class.

Educational tours.

511. Arrangements were made for educational tours in and outside the State for the second year students of all sections with a view to giving them practical training in some of the important factories, workshops and technical institutions.

Scholarships.

512. The district boards and municipal councils continued to grant scholarships to the students of the Institute, the total number of scholarships so granted during the year being 38 (20).

Finance.

513. The Budget grant for the year was Rs. 7,40,000, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,10,721.

514. The Machine Tool Controller, Government of India, who visited the Institute, released machinery worth Rs. 36,000 to the Institute in recognition of its importance to the students under training. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1945-46 for the purchase of special modern machinery from the United States of America. The Government of India have also been pleased to present to the Institute, free of cost, one aero engine, a radio transmitter, a radio direction finder and one demonstration motor chassis of the total value of nearly one lakh of rupees. These gifts have been of great help in giving practical training to the students and are much appreciated. Sanction was also accorded for the purchase of the sound recording and projection equipment for the motion picture technique course at a cost of Rs. 75,000. The total value of the equipment received for the several sections during the year was Rs. 4,63,506. Equipment.

515. The Public Works Range, constituted specially for the construction of buildings for the Institute, continued to work during the year. The workshop building was completed at a total cost of Rs. 34,062 and the machinery was also erected. The total expenditure on the new building to the end of June 1945 amounted to Rs. 1,64,062. Buildings.

516. A hostel attached to the Institute was started from the 1st November 1944 at an initial cost of Rs. 4,000 and a recurring cost of Rs. 370 per mensem, for the benefit of students from the mofussil. The number of boarders admitted to the hostel was 28. The Institute canteen continued to work, with the help of the Government grant and donations received from several philanthropists. Hostel and Canteen.

517. An additional staff of ten posts of Instructors and Assistant Instructors required for the second year course was sanctioned during the year. Instructional Staff.

518. The total number of technical books in the library was 1480 (1181). Besides 14 courtesy publications, 51 journals, periodicals and dailies, both inland and foreign, were subscribed for. Copies of prospectuses and other literature relating to the various technical institutions in England and America have been secured for the Institute. The total expenditure incurred on the Library and Reading Room was Rs. 6,866. Library.

519. The furniture required for the Institute was manufactured in the Carpentry section, at a cost of Rs. 28,000. Furniture.

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General.

520. The Institute took part in the Dasara Exhibition at Mysore in September-October 1944 and demonstrated the working of the Mechanical Engineering, Metal Technology, Carpentry and Radio sections. The electric train and the Institute building model fabricated by the students attracted much attention. The Institute was awarded two gold medals, one for metal spinning and the other for the electric train.

521. A scheme for the production of two documentary films entitled "Picturesque Mysore" and "Gold Mining in Mysore" was sanctioned by Government and the work was in progress. Detailed work relating to the production of a film on Rural Propaganda was also taken up. The cost of producing each film, excluding the cost of raw film, is estimated at Rs. 13,340.

522. Proposals for opening a Radio Servicing Laboratory and starting a Radio Mechanics course of one year's duration for training technicians required for the radio industry are under examination.

Visitors.

523. Visitors to the Institute during the year included Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., Major Bannermann, Staff officer, G. H. Q., Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Kt., M.A., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Sir O'gril Norwood and Sir Walter Moberly, Members of the Educational Mission, Major Dalton, Officer-in-Charge of Military Workshops, Mr. Mooraj, Industrial Engineer to the Government of Bombay, the Maharajkumar of Rewa, Mr. Lawrence Bennet, Chairman of the Philco group, Prof. S. P. Raju. Principal, Engineering College, Hyderabad and Mr. A. K, Raman, F.A.S., J.P., Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

CHAPTER VIII—PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAY AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.

(i) Public Works.

524. On account of the scarcity and high prices of building materials, such as cement, steel, wood, door and window fittings, the progress in respect of building works was very much impeded. All possible steps were taken to keep the construction and maintenance of public buildings on a satisfactory level. The construction of the following buildings was in different stages of progress :—the Tuberculosis sanatorium near the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, costing Rs. 3,35,000 ; the Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine at Bangalore costing Rs. 4,06,000 ; the Sri Jayachamarajendra Victory Hall at Bangalore costing Rs. 2,26,000 ; the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute at Bangalore costing Rs. 2,15,000 ; 100 living quarters in the Provincial Reserve Police Lines, Bangalore costing Rs. 2,82,250 ; the Transformer Hall in the Government Electric Factory at Bangalore costing Rs. 1,23,000 ; a Factory Type Machine Shed in the Government Printing Press at Bangalore costing Rs. 1,57,700 ; the New Infantry Lines at Mysore costing Rs. 3,36,170 ; a canopy over the statue of His late Highness the Maharaja of Mysore costing Rs. 1,75,000 ; the extension of the Administrative Block of the P. K. Sanatorium at Mysore costing Rs. 1,50,200 ; Nurses' Quarters attached to the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore costing Rs. 2,40,000 ; the General Hospital at Tumkur costing Rs. 3,86,000 ; Infantry Lines at Bhadravathi costing Rs. 8,25,000 ; Food godowns at Shimoga, Sagar and Bhadravathi costing Rs. 3,30,000 ; the Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan costing Rs. 2,52,368 ; Col. Crawford Hospital at Saklespur costing Rs. 1,14,200 ; and the Radio Broadcasting Station at Mysore costing Rs. 1,22,000.

Bridges.

525. The construction of the following important bridges was in progress :—

The bridge over the Bhadra river near Kalasa costing Rs. 1,00,000 ; the bridge over the Bhadra river near Holehonnur costing Rs. 2,35,500 and the bridge over Nelligundihalla on the Jayapur-Sringeri Road costing

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Rs. 35,000. The construction of a bridge over the Arkavathi river near Kankanahalli was sanctioned during the year and the foundation stone for the bridge was graciously laid by His Highness the Maharaja in December 1944.

Roads.

526. The cement-concreting of certain important trunk roads was taken up during the year. Roads to a total length of 290 miles in the Mysore Circle and 167 miles in the Shimoga Circle were formed under the inter-village communications scheme. A five-year programme of cement-concreting a length of about 152 miles of important trunk roads was taken up. No State fund or District fund roads were newly constructed. The important road works in progress were:—Anandapuram-Gowja-Ambligola road in Shikaripur and Sagar taluks costing Rs. 15,500, the road from Yelandur to Mamballi costing Rs. 47,000; the road from Alur to Biccode in Hassan district costing Rs. 32,000; the road from Chennagiri to Sivane in Shimoga district costing Rs. 40,300 and the formation of a chord road from Yeswantpur to Bangalore-Magadi road costing Rs. 76,500.

527. The construction of 8 road works in the Tumkur district, 13 in the Chitaldrug district and 7 in the Kadur district, to be financed from the Railway Cess fund, was taken up and the work is progressing.

528. The Kolar Airfield road, the Madras-Cannanore road running in the Kolar division, the Salem-Bellary road running in the Tumkur aud Bangalore divisions and the Bangalore-Tumkur-Chitaldrug-Harihar road were taken up for reconditioning.

529. The formation of an aerodrome near Mandakally on the Bangalore-Nilgiri road was completed.

530. Twenty-six works relating to drainage were in progress, the outlay incurred thereon being Rs, 3,12,080. Thirty-nine items of work relating to the installation of sanitary fittings in buildings were carried out at a total outlay of Rs. 36,179.

Architect's Section.

531. Several important major schemes were taken up during the year. Working drawings and details were furnished for all buildings under construction. The work of conservation of temples and other monuments was carried out by the Public Works Department according to the drawings, sketches etc., prepared by the Government Architect.

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General.

532. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Mysore, Bangalore, Seringapatam, Kolar Gold Fields and the Kolar Aerodrome. His Highness the Maharaja toured in the districts of Bangalore and Shimoga and also visited Chitaldrug. The Rajkumar of Rewa visited some of the important works in Bangalore.

Irrigation.

Irrigation Works-Tanks.

533. In order to ensure the more rapid progress of all irrigation works in the State, several irrigation schemes costing Rs. 2 crores and expected to bring under irrigation an extent of about 66,000 acres were pursued. Sanction was obtained for 29 irrigation projects during the year. A similar programme is being prepared for the development of the several irrigation projects in the Cauvery and Kabbini valleys at an estimated cost of Rs. 5½ crores and capable of bringing under irrigation an additional area of 1,50,000 acres. The following large irrigation works were in progress during the year :—A reservoir across the Shimsha river at Marconahalli, Kunigal taluk, a reservoir across the Kanva river near Kannamangala at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,58,667, a reservoir across the river Vrishabhavati near Byramangala costing about Rs. 11,00,000, a tank across the Bidadi halla costing Rs. 4,83,570, restoration of the Kerehalli tank, Chamarajnagar taluk, costing Rs. 91,500, a tank at Parasurampur, Chellakere taluk, costing Rs. 3,80,000, a tank at Honnamachanahalli, Kunigal taluk, costing Rs. 1,72,000, a tank at Ganadahunse, Sira taluk, costing Rs. 70,000, a tank at Irkasandra, Koratagere taluk, costing Rs. 5,00,000, a tank at Pokurthi, Molakalmuru taluk, costing Rs. 1,82,000, a tank across Sokkehalla near Gadimakunte, Jagalur taluk, costing Rs. 2,85,000, a tank across Chikkahagari river near Tuppadahalli, Jagalur taluk, costing Rs. 3,64,000, a tank at Metikuri, Hiriyur taluk, costing Rs. 52,700, a tank at Gangur in Belur costing Rs. 41,000, and a tank across Syagalihalla near Muthukadur, Holalkere taluk, costing Rs. 3·4 lakhs. The total number of major tanks in the State was 2,901 (2,737) and the number restored during the year was 4 (15), the total number restored up to the end of the year being 2,455 (2,451). In order to speed up the restoration of important minor tanks, special range offices

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were sanctioned. The total number of minor tanks in the State was 21,508 (20,802), of which 4,901 (4,828) were restored up to the end of June 1945.

Anicuts and Channels.

534. Among the large works of this class, mention may be made of the construction of an anicut across the Tunga river near Sacrebyle, Shimoga taluk, at an estimated cost of Rs. 57 lakhs to bring under irrigation 27,000 acres of land in Shimoga and Honnali taluks. The project has received administrative sanction of Government and the question of the formation of a special division for the execution of the works was under consideration. The extension of the Bhadra right bank channel at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000 was nearing completion. The extension of the Kattepur channel, Nagar taluk, at a cost of Rs. 84,110 to bring under irrigation 757 acres was also completed during the year. The extension of the Anjanapur right bank channel beyond Begur costing Rs. 1,60,000 was also under consideration.

535. The total length of the several channels in the State was 2,135 1/8 miles, irrigating a total extent of 2,37,414 acres.

536. Projects for certain pick-up channels in the Irwin Canal area costing Rs. 1,10,000 with a view to making use of the seepage water which would otherwise run into waste were sanctioned.

537. A project amounting to Rs. 11·45 lakhs to irrigate about 6,600 acres under a pick-up channel from Hebbahalla is under the consideration of Government. The object of this irrigation work is to collect, conserve and utilise seepage water flowing waste in the halla for the development of irrigation.

538. The total grant for the various irrigation works, the execution of which was undertaken by the Irrigation Department, was Rs. 1,33,31,188 (Rs. 1,07,76,708).

Krishnarajasagar and Allied Works.

539. Against the grant of Rs. 4,10,000 for the Krishnarajasagar Dam works provided during the year, the outlay amounted to Rs. 3,43,114. Protective works to the waste weir valleys of the Dam, costing Rs. 5,85,518,

against the sanctioned comprehensive estimate amounting to Rs. 22·5 lakhs, were carried out.

540. Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon in October 1944 and the very low summer flow this year, the level of water in the Krishnarajsagar lake went down to 62·84, in June 1945, the lowest level on record so far and action was taken to impound water by a temporary relaxation of the 1924 Agreement to which the Government of Madras were good enough to agree. The receipts in July improved and the level of the lake rose to a little above 120 feet. The regulation of water from Krishnarajasagar was attended to satisfactorily and the quantities due to Madras were let down regularly at the scheduled hours.

541. The total area developed up to the end of the year under all the river channels and the channels from the reservoir, including the Irwin Canal, was 2,04,824 acres. The Irwin Canal, with all its branches and distributaries opened out so far, was maintained satisfactorily. The triennial system of rotation of crops was adopted in accordance with the chart programme. The canal works have been completed under all branches except the distributaries in the extension portion. The area for which water was made available for irrigation under the Irwin Canal and its branches with the existing dry zone belt was 92,347 acres and the area developed up to the end of June 1945 was 90,492 acres.

542. The construction of 642 miles of inter-village roads of all the three classes in the Irwin Canal area has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 15·07 lakhs.

543. The Lakkavalli reservoir scheme on the Bhadra river to bring under irrigation 1,80,000 acres in Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts and to generate at dam site electric power to an extent of 17,000 H. P. at a cost of Rs. 6·35 crores is under the consideration of Government. Consequent on the visit of Mr. J. L. Savage, Chief Consulting Engineer, Bureau of Reclamation, U. S. A., alternative proposals for the construction of a cement concrete Dam with suitable spill-ways are being worked out.

544. Among the distinguished visitors to Krishnarajasagar were Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Wavell, and Sir S. E. Runganadhan, High Commissioner for India, London, and Mr. J. L. Savage, Chief Electrical Engineer, Bureau of Reclamation, U. S. A.

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Bangalore water supply.

545. The control of the Vani Vilas Water Works and the Kolar Gold Field water supply was transferred to the Water Supply Division from the Sanitary Bureau in May 1945. The work of laying 2 miles of 27" diameter pipes was completed. The work of laying out pipes for another 3½ miles is in progress. Sanction was also accorded for the construction of a reservoir at the Combined Jewell Filters, with a capacity of four million gallons.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

546. The total outlay incurred under this head was Rs. 8,37,169 against a grant of Rs. 7,53,725.

Krishnarajasagar Working Committee.

547. The Committee met once during the year and disposed of several important problems relating to Krishnarajsagar and Irwin Canal works.

Malaria Control Works.

548. All the works under the first stage of the programme were nearing completion during the year. A comprehensive programme of Rs. 15 lakhs for the second stage of anti-malaria works was also sanctioned. Against the programme costing Rs. 23 lakhs for first and second stages, the outlay incurred up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 9·07 lakhs.

Jog Power Scheme.

549. The total outlay on the civil engineering works relating to this scheme up to the end of June 1945 was Rs. 1,90,22,111 against the sanctioned revised estimate of Rs. 196,47,400. The anicut, which is 660 feet long was almost completed during the year. The civil engineering works of the Jog scheme made satisfactory progress, the outlay during the year being Rs. 38 lakhs. The total outlay incurred on these works so far is Rs. 189·29 lakhs. The Karagal anicut, the forebay and the materials track have been completed. Good progress was made in the work on the main dam, the power canal, the erection of pen stock pipe lines, and the construction of the generating station at Jog and the receiving station at Bhadravati.

550. A large part of the electrical machinery has been received. It is expected that the first generating unit will be put into service by the end of 1946.

551. Surveys for the development of the route from Jog to Bhatkal were completed and estimates and plans were under preparation.

cyanogassed and 1,121 anti-plague inoculations were conducted. The sanitary staff during their visits to the villages carried on propaganda on subjects connected with public health and sanitation. The unit remained free from all fly-borne diseases.

Other Health Units.

621. The intensive malaria control work and the improvement of general health and sanitation in the six malnad health units of Mandagadde, Malur and Devangi in Shimoga District and Hariharpura, Narasimharajapura and Koppa in Kadur District and in the Bhadra Health Unit continued to make good progress. Schemes for the establishment of health units at Anandapuram, Thagarthi and Ripponpet were sanctioned during the year.

Sanitary Engineering.

622. The Sanitary Engineering Section was continued with its head office in Bangalore City and five divisional head-quarters at Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Bethamanagala. Work connected with the preparation of projects and estimates for water supply, drainage, town-planning, sanitary fittings, execution of sanctioned estimates, and the maintenance of all water supply systems except that of Bangalore City was attended to by the Bureau. During the year, the total outlay of the Bureau was Rs. 8·0 lakhs, and the Bangalore City Drainage Division incurred an outlay of Rs. 2·5 lakhs.

City Health Organisations.

623. The intensive cleaning campaign was newly introduced in Bangalore City and is being successfully carried on. Sanitary defects were noticed in 2,746 cases and notices were issued to the parties concerned for rectifying the same. Strict inspections were conducted of hotels, coffee clubs, bakeries, markets and slaughter houses and the defects noticed were got promptly rectified. Two hundred and fifty seven samples of foodstuffs were collected and analysed. Two thousand two hundred and twenty stray dogs were destroyed. The malaria mosquito control works were continued as usual. Four thousand one hundred and ten wells and 300 cisterns in various parts of the City were re-stocked with larvicidal fish. An interesting and educative health exhibition, arranged during the market show, attracted a large gathering. Necessary relief measures were adopted to control malaria in Kempapura Agrahara.

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624. In Mysore City, strict supervision was exercised over hotels, eating houses, bakeries, aerated water factories, etc., and suitable measures were adopted to remedy the defects noticed. One thousand nine hundred and sixteen premises were visited by the staff in connection with the observance of the rules of sanitation. Notices were issued in 707 cases under various sections of the Municipal Act. Forty-four flushing latrines were constructed in different parts of the city. One thousand, three hundred and eighty two stray dogs were destroyed. Gambusia fish was stocked in 1,604 wells and 4 ponds. The maternity and child welfare activities in the City were reorganised so as to secure better results.

625. The total number of vaccinations done in the Kolar Gold Field was 17,063; of these 3,013 were primary and 14,050 were re-vaccinations. Five maternity and child welfare centres in the mining area and one child welfare centre at Robertsonpet continued to function during the year. Routine inspections were conducted by the sanitary staff and action was taken wherever sanitary defects were observed. The supply of chlorinated and filtered water from Bethamangala to the mining area was satisfactory.

(iii) Vaccination.

626. A total of three lakhs sixteen thousand three hundred and seventy (5,23,564) vaccinations were performed in the State, of which 1,53,531 (2,03,543) were primary and 1,62,839 (3,20,221) re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 2,681 (7,730).

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

627. The demand from the local bodies in the State for vaccine lymph was on the increase. At the Vaccine Institute, 6,99,450 doses of vaccine lymph were produced during the year, and 7,80,000 doses of vaccine lymph were issued, including a quantity of 2,14,000 doses of vaccine lymph supplied to the Director of Public Health, Bengal.

(v) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

628. Thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty-three (14,617) specimens were examined in the Bacteriological Section and 262 (1,896) samples in the Chemical section. In the Medico-Legal Section, 232 (271) cases with 867 (1,014) articles were examined. The Institute issued during the year 30,360 (8,28,920) doses of anti-cholera vaccine, 5,70,218 (3,63,800) anti-plague vaccine and 13,787 doses of anti-typhoid vaccine. It also manufactured 319 (290) gallons of pyrethrum extract.

629. With a view to organising and establishing a regular and efficient service of maternity and child welfare throughout the State, a Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare has been opened.

630. A scheme for the colonisation of lepers in Chikkere, Closepet Taluk, has been sanctioned. The formation of a Public Health Board under the Mysore Public Health Act, 1944, has also been sanctioned.

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

631. Four hundred and four institutions were working at the close of the calendar year 1944. Six local fund dispensaries, three in the Mandya District, two in the Bangalore District and one in the Kolar District, were opened during the year. Two women's dispensaries, one at Ajjampur and the other at Madhugiri and one Military dispensary—His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry Dispensary at Mysore—were also opened. Of the 404 institutions working during the year, 366 were public, 29 non-public, 5 private-aided and 4 private non-aided; 66 institutions were classified as hospitals and 338 as dispensaries. Forty-six institutions were exclusively for women and children and 358 were general institutions. There were 66 urban and 338 rural institutions. The total number of fresh admissions as out-patients during the year was 76,24,556, the daily average attendance of new and old out-patients being 40,466·37.

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632. Seven subsidised rural dispensaries were converted into local fund dispensaries. Owing to the paucity of medical officers, several of them having volunteered for war service, fifteen subsidised rural dispensaries could not function during the year.

In-patients.

633. The number of beds available was 4,066 (4,058). The total number of new in-patients treated was 96,320 (89,765), the number treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 10,215 (9,515) and 7,815 (8,240), respectively. Of these, 73,375 (67,172) were cured, 8,674 (8,813) were relieved, 5,283 (5,525) were discharged otherwise and 5,516 (5,128) died. The daily average of new and old in-patients treated was 3,783·84 (3,497·76)

Out-patients.

634. The total number of out-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries in the State was 7,624,556 (6,914,254), the number treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 86,585(68,549) and 81,343 (71,494) respectively. Of the out-patients treated, adults numbered 4,777,811 (4,276,515). The daily average attendance of both new and old patients was 40,466 (36,700).

635. The total number of persons on whom surgical operations were performed was 1,23,725 (1,14,582). Of these 1,06,678 (97,102) were cured, 15,319 (16,628) were relieved, 1,467 (589) were discharged otherwise and 261 (263) died. The number of operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 12,558 (12,826) and 8,332 (8,449), respectively.

Midwives.

636. The number of midwives was 459 (431). They conducted 40,675 (37,715) parturition cases.

(vii) Special Hospitals.

637. The number of in-patients treated in the Vani Vilas Hospital and Children's Hospital, Bangalore, was 10,993 (10,398) and 1,460 (1,351), respectively, and that in the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital, Kolar, was 5,362 (4,875) and 2,044 (2,334), respectively. The number of out-patients treated in the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, the Cheluvamba Hospital,

Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital, Kolar, was 36,757 (49,845), 23,504 (20,756) and 30,435 (32,505) respectively.

Ophthalmic Hospitals.

638. The number of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and the Eye Department of the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 2,899 (2,872) and 622 (797), respectively. The number of out-patients treated in them was 45,611 (34,397) and 18,945 (17,164), respectively.

Leper Asylum.

639. The total number of in-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 296 (295).

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

640. Two thousand one hundred and seventy-six (2,570) in-patients were treated in the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Field.

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium.

641. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, there were 158 (148) beds. Of these, 100 (90) were for men and 58 (58) for women and children in the general ward. Five hundred and sixteen (540) in-patients were treated in the Sanatorium.

Mental Hospital.

642. The number of in-patients treated in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, was 710 (773). Five thousand six hundred and sixty-seven (5,242) out-patients were also treated.

Finance.

643. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the State was Rs. 32,99,381 (Rs. 27,40,592). Of this, a sum of Rs. 6,29,586 (Rs. 3,98,049) was spent on diet, Rs. 9,83,050 (6,71,146) on medicines and other hospital necessaries and Rs. 71,885 (Rs. 52,625) on bedding and clothing.

General.

644. The Department thankfully accepted donations amounting to Rs. 2,31,000 generously offered by philanthropic persons for purposes of medical relief in the State.

645. His Highness the Maharaja graciously laid the foundation stone of the Shanta Bai Devarao Shivaram Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Bangalore in December 1944. The construction of the building has been taken on hand.

646. The construction of (i) a building for the treatment of cardiac diseases in Bangalore, and (ii) buildings for the combined dispensaries at Ajjampur and Goribidnur, and (iii) the extension of the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium at Mysore were in progress.

647. Sanction was accorded for (i) the extension of the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, at an estimated cost of

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Rs. 1 lakh, and (ii) the construction of a Pathological Laboratory in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore. A scheme for the establishment of a Central Leper Asylum in Bangalore has also been sanctioned.

648. Questions relating to the construction (i) of a separate block for the Ear, Nose and Throat Department in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, (ii) of a General Hospital in the Malleswaram extension at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,32,000 and (iii) of a new hospital building at Bhadravati at a cost of Rs. 60,000 were under consideration.

649. Some of the important measures sanctioned during the year were :—

(1) Revision of the scale of pay of the ministerial establishment of the department,

(2) Revision of the scale of pay of surgeons (both men and women),

(3) Revision of the rules regarding the training of probationary nurses and the scale of pay of III grade nurses,

(4) Revision of the scale of pay of sub-assistant surgeons,

(5) Revision of the scale of pay of assistant surgeons of the II and III classes,

(6) Additional staff (medical, nursing and ministerial) for the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore,

(7) Tuberculosis survey work in Mysore City for a period of six months, with necessary staff,

(8) Waiving of the contribution payable by the local bodies towards the maintenance of the maternity hospitals at the headquarters of districts from the 1st January 1945,

(9) Appointment of a full-time Organising Secretary for Junior Red Cross work in the State for a period of one year, and

(10) Grant of certain concessions to the medical officers working in the radiological sections of the hospitals.

650. The recommendations of the Committee appointed to suggest measures for improving the nursing services in the State were considered and the question of the revision of the scales of pay of the nursing staff is being examined.

651. The report of the special committee appointed to examine the details of the diets given to patients in the various hospitals was considered, and orders were passed sanctioning the continuance of the present system of getting supplies by tenders and the reconstitution of diets as proposed by the committee.

652. Some of the other important schemes under consideration were the following :—

(1) Construction of a General Hospital at Tirthahalli.

(2) Shifting the Epidemic Diseases Hospital at Kolar Gold Field from its present location, and

(3) Establishment of tuberculosis clinics at the headquarters of districts.

(B) 1655

PUBLIC INSTRUC-TION

CHAPTER XI.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

653. There was a remarkable development during the year in the several grades of education. On the 1st March 1945, there were 8,871 (8,358) public institutions with a total enrolment of 5,13,578 (4,73,258).

Institutions.

654. The following statement shows the different classes of recognised institutions, with their strength, as on the 1st March 1945 :—

Kind of Institution		*Number*	*Strength*
Government	...	7,027	4,34,094
Municipal	...	23	3,688
Aided	...	1,779	71,219
Unaided	...	42	4,577
		8,871	5,13,578

655. Besides these, there were 639 village indigenous schools with a strength of 9,950 (10,656).

656. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school-going age was 48·67 (45·0), the percentage for boys and girls being 68·79 (63·63) and 27·46 (25·33), respectively. On an average, there was one school for every 3·1 square miles and 754 persons.

657. The rate of expansion of middle school education was also steadily on the increase. The number of middle schools increased from 447 to 490 and their strength from 68,063 to 72,963. Thirty-four more schools have since been opened, besides additional sections in the existing middle schools. The policy of developing upper primary schools into middle schools of the new type with a view to providing for middle school education in rural areas was continued, and 336 middle schools of this type were working during the year. The conversion of fifty more upper primary schools into middle schools of the new type has been sanctioned. The starting of 100 more middle schools with an increase in number of pupils from 70,000 to 1,50,000 is also contemplated.

658. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in the different grades of public institutions :--

Grade of schools	Number			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. University Colleges ...	5,411	676	6,087	1·46	0·48	1·19
2. Oriental do ...	553	2	555	0·15	...	0·11
3. High Schools ...	17,301	3,013	20,314	4·66	2·12	3·95
4. Middle do ...	58,173	14,787	72,960	15·66	10·40	14·21
5. Primary do ...	2,83,255	1,22,436	4,05,691	76·27	86·11	78·99
6. Special do ...	6,701	1,270	7,971	1·80	0·89	1·55
	3,71,394	1,42,184	5,13,578	100·00	100·00	100·00

659. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 5,09,005 (4,69,214) and the average daily attendance 3,85,516 (3,61,079) or 75·74 (76·95) per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls.

660. Under the four-year plan for expansion of primary education in the State, 400 new primary schools in rural areas and 37 in urban areas were opened. Altogether, 1,566 primary schools (1,496 of them in rural areas) have been opened since July 1941 and 400 more schools were sanctioned for being opened during 1945-46. There were 7,612 (7,184) primary schools for boys including upper primary schools and new type middle schools, with a total strength of 3,60,033 (3,29,060). The subordinate inspecting staff has also been strengthened by sactioning the appointment of four additional Assistant Inspectors.

661. The enrolment in the primary schools increased from 3,75,598 to 4,05,691, including 1,22,436 girls. The schemes prepared for the development of primary education contemplate an increase in the number of schools from 8,000 to 10,500, of pupils from 4,30,000 to 7,82,000, which represents three-fourths of the school-going population in the State; and of teachers from 13,500 to 24,000.

662. School buildings of the aggregate value of Rs. 8·5 lakhs were provided by the local people.

663. The number of high schools increased from 62 to 80 during the year, and their strength from 18,000 (including 2,603 girls) to 20,314 (including

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3,013 girls). A Government high school was opened at Mandya in addition to the municipal high school. Sanction has been accorded for the opening of municipal high schools at Jagalur, Harihar, Honnali, Nyamathi, Siralakoppa, Magadi, Closepet and Malur during the year 1945-46. The Oriental Education Soceity has been permitted to start a high school in Mamulpet in Bangalore City. In order to meet the increased demand for enrolment in high schools, additional sections were permitted to be opened. Six more places were made centres for the S.S.L.C. examination.

Adult Education.

664. The number of adult night schools decreased from 82 to 67, with a very slight decrease in their enrolment from 2,161 to 2,158. The State Literacy Council held 2,073 literacy classes and made 29,250 adults literate. Four hundred and twenty-five libraries and 63 ladies' clubs were started by the Council. The lumpsum grant of Rs 20,000 was enhanced to Rs. 30,000 during the year, besides a special grant of Rs. 1,44,000 sanctioned to the Council in connection with the introduction of the rural reconstruction scheme in selected hoblies in the State. The adult literacy campaign has yielded encouraging results within a short space of time and it is proposed to intensify it with a view to making 4,00,000 of people literate in the course of the next five years.

665. While meeting the growing demand for new schools to the fullest extent possible, it is necessary to see that the instruction imparted in them is purposeful and of real value. This implies a remodelling of school work from the earliest stages and a greater emphasis on the training of teachers. High school eduction, particularly, has to be diversified and adjusted to the aptitudes of the different types of pupils and the needs of their after-school life. With these considerations in view, the plans prepared for the development of education provide for the reorganization of the courses of study in middle and high schools and for increased facilities for the training of teachers. Provision has also been made for the physical education and medical examination of pupils.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

666. The number of separate schools for the education of the Depressed Class students increased from 406 to 411 and their strength from 12,151 to 13,618, of whom 8,883 (8,111) were pupils of the Depressed Classes. In addition, there

were 27,928 (25,893) Depressed Class students in general schools, making a total of 36,811 (34,004) Depressed Class students under instruction.

Muslim Education.

667. There were 1,109 (1,055) institutions for the education of Muslim students, with a strength of 54,290 (50,437), of whom all but 79 were Muslims. In addition, there were 9,342 (9,184) Muslim students studying in general schools, making a total of 63,553 (59,472) Muslim pupils under instruction.

668. There were six (5) institutions for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, with a total strength of 516 (869).

669. The following statement shows the number and strength of the several kinds of institutions :—

Institutions		*Number*	*Strength*
Upper primary schools for boys including new type midde schools	...	306	36,826
Do for girls	...	53	7,561
Lower primary schools for boys	...	1,306	3,23,207
Do for girls	...	450	38,097
Middle schools for boys	...	411	61,438
Do for girls	...	79	11,522
High schools for boys	...	61	18,044
Do for girls	...	19	2,270
Sanskrit schools	...	86	2,264
Oriental colleges	...	5	555
Commercial schools	...	25	1,625
Industrial schools	...	14	1,151
Agricultural schools	...	4	117
Training institutions	...	8	780
Special schools	...	2	93

Education of Women.

670. There were 610 (573) separate institutions for women, with a strength of 60,331 (57,238), including 3,148 boys. In addition, there were 85,001 (77,141) girls in boys' schools, making a total of 1,42,184 (1,30,992) girls under instruction.

671. The results at the S.S.L.C. Middle School and Upper Primary examinations in respect of girl students were as follows:—

	Girls		
	Examined	Passed	Percentage
S. S. L. C. ...	697	444	63·7
Middle School ...	1,880	1,063	56·5
Upper Primary ...	398	156	39·1

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672. The total amount provided for scholarships and stipends, excluding those in the University, technical and other institutions under other departments, was Rs. 2,15,916 (Rs. 1,97,258) and was distributed as shown below:—

	Rs.
Backward Class students	90,430
Depressed Class do	35,930
Girl students	11,490
Muslim students	7,680
General scholarships	7,100
Special scholarships	6,600
Scholarships to students in Sanskrit Colleges ...	11,491
Merit scholarships	840
Scholarships to children of the Military classes, Khadayatha community, Pallegar pensioners and pupils in agricultural schools and in Malnad areas	18,875
Stipends to private candidates in training institutions	25,480
Total ...	2,15,916

Free studentship.

673. Out of 16,866 (15,535) pupils in high school classes on the 1st January 1945, 2,117 (1,971) were awarded full-fee concessions, either as receipients of scholarships or as belonging to specified communities, and 2,001 (1,385) were exempted from payment of half the fees as belonging to specified communities. In addition, 659 (584) free-studentships and 5,380 (4,728) half-free studentships were granted to pupils other than scholarship-holders.

Results of Public Examinations.

674. The following statement shows the results at the several public examinations:—

Examination	Number registered	Number examined	Number passed	Number declared eligible for College course
S. S. L. C. ...	5,737	5,615	3,033	2,071
Middle School	14,534	14,173	8,227	...
Upper Primary	1,667	1,584	636	...

Boy Scouts.

675. The total strength of the various branches of the Scout Movement on the 1st March 1945 was 31,015 (27,012). The annual Government grant of Rs. 40,960 was continued during the year.

676. The Girl Guide Movement was fairly well established in all the districts. During the year, there were 17 Commissioners and Secretaries, 58 Guiders, 364 Guides. 364 Blue Birds, 24 Companies and 20 Blue Bird Flocks. The annual Government grant of Rs. 4,200 to the Movement was continued. Girl Guide Movement.

677. The scheme of medical inspection of students was in operation in 187 (117) centres in the State. Medical examination of the pupils studying in all the seven Government girls' high Schools and of the girls studying in 26 boys' high schools was conducted. Medical Inspection

678. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 1,04,11,745 (Rs. 89,72,775). Of this, a sum of Rs. 69,95,995 (Rs. 60,52,383) was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 99,454 (Rs. 85,270) on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 5,91,526 (Rs. 6,41,783) on aided institutions, Rs. 7,90,227 (Rs. 4,90,376) on buildings, Rs. 3,01,588 (Rs. 1,52,694) on furniture and equipment and Rs. 16,04,876 (Rs. 15,35,985) on miscellaneons items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 77,15,054 (Rs. 67,93,720) or 74·10 (75·71) per cent of the total expenditure. Finance.

679. The amounts spent on education in different grades were as follows :—

Grade of Education	Direct Expenditure	Percentage of direct expenditure to the total expenditure
	Rs.	
University colleges ...	11,61,445	11·16
Oriental colleges ...	86,972	0·83
High schools ...	9,54,837	9·17
Middle schools ...	11,23,093	10·79
Primary schools ...	39,68,121	38·11
Training schools ...	1,76,842	1·70
Technical schools ...	2,43,744	2·34
Total ...	77,15,054	74·10

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680. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-7-3 (Rs. 1-4-0). Of this, a sum of Rs. 1-2-7 (Rs. 0-15-8) was met from the State Funds.

681. In order that a continuous history of the progress and development of education in the State may be available, a Special Officer with necessary staff was appointed to review the progress from 1931. In order to work out detailed schemes to implement the resolutions of the Board of Education on the various problems of post-war educational development, another Special Officer with a separate staff was also sanctioned. The initial salary of graduate teachers was increased from Rs. 35 to Rs. 44 per mensem.

682. Comprehensive schemes for the re-organisation of the administrative and supervisory systems of the department are under consideration. Proposals for re-organising the scales of pay of the lower ranks of the ministerial establishment of the department and for raising the basic pay of primary school teachers and the minimum pay of middle school teachers are also engaging the attention of Government. The starting pay of primary school teachers has since been raised.

683. With a view to implementing the provisions of the Elementary Education (Amendment) Act of 1944, steps were taken to introduce the scheme of compulsory attendance in 9 taluks in the State with effect from the year 1945-46.

684. The plans formulated for educational development involve a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 192 lakhs and a recurring expenditure ranging from Rs. 37·93 lakhs in the first year to Rs. 132·48 lakhs in the fifth year.

(ii) University of Mysore.

Strength, Constitution and results of examinations.

685. The number of students in the University Colleges and the Medical School was 6,414 (5,605). There were 732 (669) women students in the University, and of these, 256 (260) were successful in the several public examinations ; 78 (68) of them got qualified for degrees.

Courses of study and scheme of examinations.

686. In order to meet the increasing demand for admission to the Medical and Engineering Colleges and the Medical School, the number of seats was increased by 50 per cent. A course in Chemical Engineering was

instituted in the Engineering College. A post-graduate Diploma course in tuberculosis was started in the University Medical College, Mysore. The courses of study and scheme of examination for the B.E. Degree were revised. The scheme of examination for the Master's Degree was also revised.

Publications

687. The total number of books published under the auspices of the Kannada Publications Committee was 19. Three numbers of the journal, *Prabuddakarnataka*, were issued. The University journal was issued in two parts, one devoted to Arts and the other to Science, including Medicine and Engineering. Twenty-four lectures (Extension, Education and Special) were delivered during the year. The scheme of Extension Lectures was revived. Under the University Extension Lecture Series, three new books were published. The Oriental Library published Apastamba Srauta Prasnas with the Bhashya of Dhurtaswamin and the Vriti of Ramagnicit, Yadavabhyudaya of Vedantadesika with the commentary of Appayya Dikshita and the Descriptive Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts Vol. II, Smritis. Part XII of the English-Kannada Dictionary was published. The total number of books published under the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Endowment Publications was nine.

Endowments.

688. The University accepted with thanks the following endowments :—

(1) Mr. P. Nanjappa Setty of Konanur gave a sum of Rs. 10,000 for awarding scholarships for the encouragement of higher education among the students of the Kuruhina Setty community.

(2) Rev. D. John Lazarus gave a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the award of a scholarship for the encouragement of medical knowledge among women.

(3) Mr. M. Gopalaswamy gave a sum of Rs. 1,500 for the award of prizes for the encouragement of the study of Mathematics in the Central College, Bangalore, and sports activities in the Engineering College, Bangalore.

Hostels and Canteens

689. There were 659 members in the University hostels, of whom 109 were women. The several canteens for the free feeding of poor students worked satisfactorily. A separate hostel was started for the women students of the

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Medical College at Mysore from the 1st July 1945. The construction of separate hostels for the Engineering College and the Intermediate College at Shimoga has been taken up. The construction of an additional block to the Central College hostel is under consideration.

Convocation.

690. The twenty-sixth Convocation of the University was held on the 30th September 1944 and His Highness the Chancellor presided. *Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur* K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar addressed the new graduates.

University Training Corps.

691. The Indian Air Training Corps was started and training was given to forty students of the University in Mysore City during the summer vacation. The starting of another Indian Air Training Corps Unit at Bangalore was also sanctioned. Arrangements are being made for giving military training to a large number of students The University Officers Training Corps was organised during the summer vacation and forty teachers had their training. Some of them were appointed as Instructors for the University Training Corps.

General.

692. There were three meetings of the Senate and two meetings of the Academic Council. The Boards of Studies were reconstituted for a period of three years from June 1944. Steps were taken for reconstituting the Senate, the Council, the Academic Council and the Faculties. Consequent on the holding of the annual examinations in Arts, Science and Engineering in March-April, instead of in February-March, the respective ordinances were amended. A special feature of the expansion of University education was the starting of four private Intermediate Colleges of which three were started at Bangalore and one at Mysore. These colleges were affiliated to the University. In order to enable the teachers of the University to come into individual contact with the students in a larger degree than at present, arrangements were made to assign a specified number of students to each member of the staff who is expected to see the students under his care periodically and discuss with them matters affecting their general welfare and the progress of their studies.

Visitors.

693. Sir Walter Moberly, Chairman of the University Grants Committee in Great Britain and Sir Cyril Norwood,

President of St. John's College, Oxford, visited the University and delivered lectures.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

694. In the competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 13 books and 11 manuscripts were received for consideration. Four prizes, one of Rs. 300, two of Rs. 150 and one of Rs. 100 were awarded.

(iv) Literature.

695. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 208 (237).

(v) The Mysore Government Museum

696. The number of persons who visited the Museum was 393,275 (367,151). There has been a steady increase in the number of persons visiting the Museum, which is mainly due to the spread of literacy amongst all classes of people.

667. The Museum Advisory Committee met once during the year and surveyed the work done so far in connection with the re-arrangement of exhibits in the different sections of the Museum. It formulated a further programme of improvements to be effected wherever necessary. The Committee also considered the feasibility of starting district museums in all district headquarter towns and resolved that local museums devoted to the illustration of history, archæology and economic products of the respective districts, be opened in all district headquarter towns.

698. Arrangements have been made for the transfer of about seven pieces of sculpture from Halebid to the Museum. Photographs of some of the finest views of the temples of Halebid, Belur, Somanathpur, etc., are displayed along with some archæological and historical charts in the vestibule. Major C. H. Biddulph, Divisional Engineer, South Indian Railway, Cannanore, who frequently visited the museum for study, has promised to present a museum collection of funerary pottery from the ancient sites of Malabar. The Director-General of Archæology in India has been

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good enough to offer some specimens of Gandhara Art, *viz.*, stone images, stucco and *terracotta* figures for display in the Museum.

699. The exhibits pertaining to the Ethnology section were re-arranged and labelled. The arrangement of exhibits in the geology section attracted the attention of visitors who expressed their appreciation of the educative value of the exhibits of this section.

700. The Museum participated in the exhibition of art and archæology in connection with the annual spring festival organised by the Kannada Parishat and several exhibits of the Museum relating to History and Archæology were displayed at the exhibition.

701. The regular course of guide lectures to students and the essential explanatory talks to illiterate visitors continued to form one of the important educational activities of the Museum. More than 4,338 students accompanied by 262 teachers from 95 educational institutions in Bangalore and outside, paid study visits to the Museum during the year.

702. Dr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala, Director of Museums, Ceylon, Mr. S. M. Razavy, Ministry of Education, Government of Iran, the Rajkumar of Rewa and Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, Director-General of Archæology in India, were some of the notable visitors to the Museum during the year.

703. The Curator of the Museum was deputed to attend the preliminary meeting of the Museums Association of India and the seventh session of the Indian History Congress held at Madras in December 1944. He was also deputed to Taxila to acquaint himself with the latest methods of arcæeological excavation and museum work at the Indian School of Field Archæology organised under the auspices of the Archæological Survey of India. On his return journey from Taxila, he visited museums and other places of historical and archæological interest at Lahore, Harappa, Delhi, Agra, Muttra and Fathepur Sikri.

704. The grant for the Museum for the year was Rs. 6,500 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,454.

CHAPTER XII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai

Muzrai Institutions.

705. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 16,181. Of these, 15,167 were temples, 77 Jain basthis, 436 Muslim institutions, 42 Mutts and 59 other institutions. Twenty-three (23) Mutts were under Government management.

706. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 19,76,631 (Rs. 16,95,731) and the income was Rs. 10,98,604 (Rs. 11,25,819). Receipts from jatras and cattle shows amounted to Rs. 13,098 (Rs. 19,694) and this decrease was due to the fact that the cattle shows and jatras connected with several important institutions were not held owing to the prevalence of cattle and epidemic diseases. The question of giving suitable grants to the institutions which suffered on account of this, in order to compensate them for the loss of income, was under consideration. The expenditure of the Muzrai institutions amounted to Rs. 8,66,216 (Rs. 8,44,918). The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 22,09,079. A sum of Rs. 42,541 (Rs. 64,481) was spent on the construction and repair of buildings.

Chattram Savings Fund.

707. The Chattram Savings Fund had an opening balance of Rs. 62,193 (Rs. 65,277). The income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 73,646 (Rs. 67,632) and Rs. 58,324 (Rs. 70,716), respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 77,515 (Rs. 62,193) at the close of the year.

Prince Gulam Mohamed Charity Fund.

708. The administration of the Charity Fund is vested in a Committee with the City Magistrate, Mysore, as President. The total receipts, including the balance, amounted to Rs. 10,264, of which a sum of Rs. 6,447 was spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,816 at the end of the year. Stipends were given to 173 persons during the year.

Grants-in-aid and endowments.

709. An aggregate sum of Rs. 3,04,150 (Rs. 2,46,884) was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to the various institutions were continued.

Ayurvedic and Unani College and Hospitals, Mysore.

710. The strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was 61 (62). Seven (10) candidates from the Ayurvedic section and 8 (3) from the Unani section of

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the College appeared for the final year examination, of whom the number of candidates declared successful was 6 (7) and 4 (2), respectively. The question of recognition of the diplomas granted to the successful candidates of the Ayurvedic and Unani College at Mysore is under consideration. The Ayurvedic and Unani pharmacies in the State continued to be popular and the demands of the public were adequately met.

Sanskrit Colleges and Schools.

711. A sum of Rs. 1,844 (Rs. 1,408) comprising of a Government grant of Rs. 1,400, supplemented by the interest on endowments and other contributions amounting to Rs. 444, was available for distribution of scholarships to the students of the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patashala, Bangalore. The Sanskrit College, Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patashala and the other Veda Patashalas in the State continued to work satisfactorily.

General.

712. An additional charitable deposit of Rs. 80,000 was accepted during the year as a special case from the executors and administrators of the estates of the late Sri Somapalli Rangacharlu, raising the corpus of the endowment for the grant of scholarships to students to Rs. 1,21,000.

713. *Dharmaprakasa* B. M. Srinivasiah has offered munificent donations of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of a girls' high school on the site belonging to the Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at Basavangudi, Bangalore, Rs. 20,000 for the construction of the Sri Krishnamandiram and Rs. 10,000 for the construction of four dwelling houses, the rent realised therefrom being utilised for the benefit of the temple. The acceptance of these donations is under consideration. Sir Seth Hukkumchand, President of the All-India Jain Thirtha Kshetra Committee, Bombay, has proposed to construct a Dharmashala and to renovate the ancient Jain temples at Sravanabelagola out of the Mahamastakabhisheka collections of Rs. 38,000 relating to 1925, and has offered to finance these schemes to the extent of Rs. 47,000 including the above mentioned amount.

714. Additional powers were delegated to Muzrai officers in November 1944 with a view to minimising correspondence and securing expeditious despatch of business.

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715. Special prayers were held in all Muzrai institutions on the occasions of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and the celebration of the Victory in Europe of the United Nations on the 13th May 1945.

716. His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to the Sri Srikanteswaraswami temple at Nanjangud and the Sri Halu Rameswaraswami temple in Hosadurga taluk in November 1944.

717. Among the distinguished visitors to the temples at Seringapatam and the Gumbuz at Ganjam were His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur and the Director-General of Archæology, Government of India.

(ii) Archæology.

Exploration.

718. A full-time Director was appointed to be in charge of this Department with effect from the 1st July 1944.

719. Several important sculptures of the Chalukya and Hoysala periods were noticed in the Shimoga, Tumkur and Kadur districts, while interesting mural paintings depicting puranic and historical scenes were found at Sibi near Sira. The ancient site of Keresante near Devanur in the Kadur district was explored in detail, and good examples of architecture and sculpture attributable to the early Hoysala period have been found.

Conservation.

720. A comprehensive scheme for ensuring adequate protection and conservation in respect of the ancient monuments of the State and the question of the transfer of the work of conservation of monuments from the office of the Government Architect to the Department of Archæology are under consideration. The work of conserving the fort at Chitaldrug is being taken up. An estimate for Rs. 50,000 in regard to the conservation of monuments at Sravanabelagola is being considered by a special committee of officers. Suggestions for the preservation in good condition of the statue of Sri Gomateswara are under consideration. Experiments with the solutions obtained from the Archæological Survey of India and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, are being conducted by the Geological and Archæological Departments.

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Epigraphy. Excavation.

721. The work of classifying, photographing and studying the antiquities from Chandravalli in connection with the preparation of a monograph is making progress.

722. The total number of inscriptions and old documents collected during the year was 30, consisting of a set of copper plates issued during the time of the Ganga King, Rachamalla, in the 10th century A. D. which throw valuable light on the history of that period. Another is a lithic record of the time of Nolambas, while the rest belong to the Hoysala and Vijayanagar periods.

723. Thirty-five sannads belonging to the 18th and 19th centuries and a few relating to the grants made by the Bijapur Sultans and the Mysore Kings were received from the Kudli Sringeri Mutt and the Musjid at Nallur, respectively, for examination and publication.

Numismatics.

724. The coins discovered at Chandravalli, as also those received through treasure trove from various parts of the State, were classified and studied.

725. The Assistant to the Director of Archæology was deputed to Pondicherry to study the latest methods of excavation and survey followed in the Department of Archæological Survey of India.

Publications.

726. An illustrated article on the "Progress of Archæology in Mysore State" for publication in the "Indian Art and Letters", London, was prepared. A Guide to Nandi was also published.

727. The expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 21,489.

General.

728. The Dewan visited the Archæological office in January 1945 in connection with the selection of a suitable site for the construction of a building for the Department. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Wavell visited Mysore and Seringapatam in February 1945; at the latter place the Director showed Their Excellencies round the ancient monuments and the Fort. The Director-General of Archæology in India visited Mysore, Seringapatam, Belur, Halebid and Bangalore, in June 1945.

729. The department participated in the exhibitions held in connection with the Indian History Congress, Madras, and the Vasanta Sahityotsava, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, in December 1944 and May 1945, respectively.

(iii) Government Press.

Finances.

730. The expenditure on the Government Central Press at Bangalore and the Branch Press at Mysore was Rs. 2,11,369 (1,97,547) and Rs. 66,091 (42,511) respectively.

"Mysore Gazette."

731. The amount realised on account of subscription to the *Mysore Gazette*, and advertisement and publication charges was Rs. 15,117 (Rs, 16,009).

Government Central Book Depot.

732. The Government Central Book Depot stocked for sale official, educational and University publications and books published by the Palace, the High Court, the Publicity Office, the Law Department and the Red Cross Society. The sale of educational publications was carried on through 188 agencies and 12 branch book depots, and of official publications through 38 agencies at the district headquarters and also the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore. The amount realised by the sale of books and other publications at the Depot during the year was Rs. 1,50,068 (1,19,217).

General.

733. The vocational classes in printing and book-binding at the Government Central Press were continued. Special arrangements were made for imparting instruction in the theory and practice of printing for the benefit of those who were desirous of improving their knowledge and of appearing for the commercial examinations of the Governments of Mysore and Madras. The Jail Printing Press continued to do useful work in training the convicts in printing and book-binding and also executed some Government works by free convict labour. In the Printing section of the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, one student was studying in the final diploma course in printing and 12 adult craftsmen were receiving training in the evening classes.

734. The question of continuing the diploma course in printing in the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute and of awarding scholarships to suitable candidates taking up this subject is under the consideration of Government. The Press Committee continued to work during the year and its term was extended by another year from the 1st July 1945.

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Stationery

735. The value of the stock of stationery articles in the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore, at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,32,352 (Rs. 2,64,168) and the value of the additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 7,03,195 (Rs. 3,56,300), bringing the total value of stock at the end of the year to Rs. 8,35,546 (6,00,468). The value of issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 6,00,351 (Rs. 4,68,117). The total cost of paper and stationery articles purchased during the year was Rs. 6,97,621 (Rs. 3,29,234), and, of this, the value of purchases of articles of Mysore manufacture was Rs. 6,61,111 (Rs. 2,94,103).

736. In view of the continued need for economy in the use of paper and stationery articles, the reduction by 50 per cent in the maximum quantity of all articles that are being supplied to the various departments, which was ordered by Government in July 1943, was continued during the year. Craft paper, imitation art paper, pulp boards, brown paper etc., which were not being manufactured by the Mysore Paper, Mills, Ltd., were purchased through the Deputy Controller of Stationery, Calcutta. The supply of stationery articles to local bodies and district boards was ordered to be continued during the year. Seventy new offices were started during the year for which supplies of stationery articles were made.

737. The Maharajkumar of Rewa visited the Stationery Depot in March 1945.

(iv) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

738. There were 153 (157) printing presses, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, of which 114 (118) took up job works. Twenty-five (24) newspapers and 64 periodicals were in circulation. Of the newspapers 18 (17) were in Kannada, 4 (4) in English and 3 (2) in Urdu.

(v) Libraries.

739. The total number of volumes at the close of the year in the libraries attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction was 6,692 (6,408).

740. The Public Library at Bangalore had 1,513 (1,500) members on its rolls. It realised a gross income of Rs. 25,481 (Rs. 22,198) and had 24,315 (24,056) books.

741. The Public Library at Mysore had 238 (183) members on the rolls and realised an income of Rs. 10,086 (Rs. 9,036). It had 11,687 (11,383) books.

(vi) Meteorology.

742. The largest rainfall total for the year under review was 375·40 inches at Agumbe in the Shimoga district and the smallest total was 8·49 inches at Yeravalli in the Chitaldrug district.

743. There were seven observatories, including one of the first class located at Bangalore, and three of the second class located at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. There were, in addition, nine minor meteorological stations located in other parts of the State for collecting data of temperature, humidity and rainfall. Monthly humidity statements were furnished to the Department of Public Health for the study of occurrence of epidemics in the State. Reports were also despatched daily, as usual, to Poona, Calcutta, Madras. Trichinopoly and a number of other forecasting centres, The results of special observations for International Upper Air Researches were taken and sent to New Delhi. Upper air data were daily supplied to the R.A.F. Meteorological Office and the American Weather Office at Bangalore.

744. The number of rain-gauge stations was 259 (259). The rain-recording work in all the rain-gauge stations continued to be satisfactory. Rain-gauge stations.

745. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 16,806 (Rs. 18,059). Expenditure

(vii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

746. The Department of Horticulture continued its normal activites connected with the introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of plants of economic and ornamental value. Technical advice was afforded to the several college and high school students and the public. The hobli workers were given all possible help in the

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planting of avenues, topes, etc, in rural areas. The spraying staff undertook, on requistion, plant pest control work in Government and private gardens.

747. The post of Director of Horticulture was abolished and the bifurcation of the Department was given effect to in September 1944. The Fruit Research Station, Hessaraghatta, the Government Horticultural Farms at Bangalore, Maddur and Mandya, the work relating to the vegetable production scheme, the fig cultivation scheme at Ganjam, the Silver Jubilee Orchard at Hassan and district works were transferred to the control of the Director of Agriculture. The proposal to transfer the District Office and General Hospital gardens at Mandya to the control of the Curator, Parks and Gardens, Mysore, was under consideration.

Horticultural Society.

748. The Society maintained its activities, as in the previous year. The membership of the Society increased from 239 to 240. The half-yearly Horticultural Shows were held in August 1944 and February 1945. Their Excellencies the Viceroy of India and Lady Wavell visited the Show in February, 1945, and evinced keen interest in the collection of flowers, vegetables and fruits on display.

Parks and Gardens.

749. The Lal-bagh and the Cubbon Park, Bangalore, maintained their popularity as recreation centres and attracted large numbers of people. With a view to extending the Lal-bagh gardens towards the east, west and south, proceedings for the acquisition of the land required were in progress. All the parks and gardens at Mysore, Seringapatam, Karapur and Krishnarajasagar were maintained in good condition. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Wavell, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India visited the Dar-i-Dowlath Bagh at Seringapatam and the Brindavan Gardens at Krishnarajasagara during the year.

Nandi Hill Station.

750. The Nandi Hill Station continued to be popular as a health and holiday resort and attracted many visitors whose number rose from 2,026 to 5,316. Eighty plants of various kinds of economic value were planted. Stone steps were provided from the Fort Gate to the temple.

Sri Krishnarajendra Hill Station

751. This Hill Station is increasing in popularity, the number of visitors being 317, as against 176 during the previous year. Several facilities were created for the visitors chief among them being the stationing of milch cows to

help visitors in getting timely supply of good and fresh milk at reasonable rates. There was an increase in the area under cultivation of vegetables of both European and Indian varieties which were grown and supplied to the visitors at reasonable prices.

(viii) Stores Purchase Committee.

752. The total value of stores, the purchase of which was arranged for by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments both from the firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 97,01,821. The value of orders placed with the firms in India was Rs. 77,48,998, and that of orders placed with the firms in foreign countries was Rs. 19,52,823. Of the latter, the value of stores obtained through the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London was Rs. 5,11,630. Purchases of magnitude related mainly to the Government Stationery, Electrical, Food Supplies and Textile Departments. The prices of all the commodities continued to be high. The Mysore State Railway, by virtue of its having entered into a special arrangement with the Indian Railway Board, continued to obtain its requirements through the Board. No orders of magnitude were, therefore, placed through the Stores Purchase Committee for any machinery, lubricants, etc., required for the Mysore State Railway during the year; in view of this, the services of Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, Consulting Engineers in London, were considered unnecessary and the question of terminating their contract was under consideration. The services of the various branches of the Department of Supply, Government of India, were availed of in obtaining priorities and licenses for the manufacture and supply of the requirements of the State Government Departments and several open orders were placed with the Government of India for the supply of heavy articles, such as steel joists, G. I. sheets, bolts and nuts, etc. The number of firms brought on the approved list during the year was 46.

753. The total expenditure on the Stores Purchase Organisation, including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid towards the expenses of the Mysore Trade Commissioner's Office, London, and the expenditure on account of Messrs.

Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, amounted to Rs. 32,610 (Rs. 35,968), which worked out at 0·33 (0·45) per cent.

(ix) Recruitment to Public Service.

754. Out of 30,231 (29,149) appointments in the subordinate superior services of the State, 12,119 (11,972) were held by Brahmins and 18,112 (17,177) by members of Backward Communities, giving a percentage of 40·08 (41·07) and 59·92 (58·93), respectively. Approved lists of candidates for recruitment to the non-technical ministerial and executive subordinate superior services of Government were issued by inviting applications from qualified candidates, the scheme of selection of candidates by means of a competitive examination being suspended during the year. Apart from the appointments for which approved lists of candidates were issued, 1,307 (874) other kinds of appointments were advertised individually and dealt with.

BANGALORE,
21*st May* 1946.

V. VEDAVYASACHARYA,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1944-45.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
RECEIPTS.				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	1,00,61	1,49,19	2,15,62	3,82,34
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,07,55	1,08,16	1,11,25	1,13,19
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Khayamgutta	5,30	5,30	5,27	5,29
3. Miscellaneous	14,73	14,70	15,30	16,65
4. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,19*	*4,21*	*4,36*	*3,89*
Total ...	1,23,39	1,23,95	1,27,46	1,31,24
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	15,00	17,50	27,00	11,18
2. Other Leases	51	53	60	80
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	...	...	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	*1*
Total ...	15,50	18,02	27,60	11,97
A 2. Duty on Gold	72,00	1,00,00	1,77,73	1,02,54
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	8,47	12,12	7,36	21,54
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agencies.	20,89	22,62	30,92	40,78
3. Forest Industries	25	25	37	46
4. Miscellaneous	60	60	1,18	2,19
5. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*1*	...
Total ...	30,20	35,58	39,82	64,97
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	40,50	69,50	49,32	74,16
2. Toddy	49,20	79,75	53,05	73,58
3. Ganja and Majum	6,83	9,55	6,57	9,24
4. Opium	97	1,45	1,04	1,24
5. Other Receipts	2,76	6,30	4,51	8,73
6. Deduct—Refunds	*85*	*90*	*62*	*78*
Total ...	99,41	1,65,65	1,13,87	1,66,17
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	9,00	11,75	15,11	15,57
2. Court Fee Stamps	10,20	10,20	10,23	10,03
3. Stamped Papers for Copies	84	90	94	1,02
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	27	60	72	70
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	38	60	81	61

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	12	11	12	13
7. Deduct—Refunds	*1,20*	*1,20*	*1,21*	*1,20*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment-Tax Stamps.	*24*	*52*	*62*	*61*
Total ...	19,37	22,44	26,10	26,25
D 1. Income-Tax—				
1. Income-Tax	40,61	61,59	77,48	1,08,67
2. Super-Tax	18,11	44,13	29,40	71,48
3. Deduct—Refunds	*1,50*	*12,00*	*2,94*	*6,78*
Total ...	57,22	93,72	1,03,94	1,73,37
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	3	4	20	19
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	15	14	13	18
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	70	90	1,59	2,30
4. Miscellaneous	4	4	18	15
5. Deduct—Refunds	*10*	*13*	*30*	*32*
Total ...	82	99	1,80	2,50
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	26,75	44,30	28,67	64,72
2. Registration	3,44	4,67	5,62	5,40
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	35	32	32	60
4. Pensions and Allowances	1,03	1,05	1,26	1,12
5. Stationery and Printing	28	28	55	42
6. Miscellaneous	1,49	22,92	3,28	29,68
7. Jails	1	1	2	2
8. Police	7	7	14	22
9. Medical	1,72	1,71	2,18	2,40
10. Public Health	36	25	40	89
11. Education	3,45	3,94	3,98	3,81
12. Army	26	23	72	36
Total ...	39,21	79,75	47,09	1,09,64
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ...	15,21	30,67	17,93	36,03
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances...	1,51	85	55	72
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	66	61	57	64
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	16,76	30,64	25,26	39,72
(iv) Interest on S. A. Railway Capital...	27	27	38	23
(v) Deduct—Refunds	*2*	*2*	*1*	*1*
Total (2) ...	19,18	32,35	26,70	41,30

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
3. Civil Works	1,25	1,43	1,76	2,12
4. Agriculture, Horticulture & Veterinary	34	39	84	1,04
5. Industries and Commerce	77	1,68	3,35	1,45
Total (G) ...	36,75	66,52	50,58	81,94
H. Commercial Services—				
1 Railways (Revenue Account) ...	26,43	35,21	56,24	59,26
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	5,64	3,94	91	1,10
3. Hydro-Electric Works ...	59,99	63,83	71,03	55,07
4. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits	5,31	...	...	...
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	1,54	1,12	1,03	1,10
6. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	4,97	5,66	10,49	9,93
7. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	3,23	1,63	1,59	4,33
Total ...	1,07,11	1,11,39	1,41,29	1,30,79
Total Service Head Receipts ...	6,00,98	8,18,01	8,57,28	10,01,38
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area...	8,03	9,50	4,20	4,98
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	1	3	...	—6,59
Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.	...	...	...	...
Commutation of Pensions	1,50	1,00	1,15	8,33
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	...	...
H. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	1,33,36	...	...	...
2. Debt	...	96,39	1,99,39	1,97,17
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	26,50	28,50	58,55	25,50
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	28,00	64,10	30,33
(*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	2,80	4,40	10,60	6,97
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	1,06,57	1,89,67	3,26,65	3,49,25
5. Local and Other Funds	...	16,33	75,85	98,56
6. Deposits	11,00	7,75	95,08	...
7. Advances	15,46	...	...	20,36
8. Suspense Accounts	...	...	..	18,27
9. Departmental Balances	...	...	...	...
10. Loans	...	..	2,10	...
11. Remittances	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	2,95,69	3,71,04	8,32,32	7,46,41
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	9,06,21	11,99,58	16,94,95	17,54,51
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	10,06,82	13,48,77	19,10,57	21,36,85

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
EXPENDITURE.				
A. Tribute.—				
Subsidy to British Government ...	19,37	19,37	19,37	19,37
Total ...	19,37	19,37	19,37	19,37
B. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	32,57	32,69	31,69	32,64
2. Forest	15,09	17,56	18,97	22,93
3. Excise	3,98	4,50	4,51	4,86
4. Income-Tax	75	65	75	78
5. Miscellaneous Taxes	...	51	2	18
6. Stamps	2,31	1,22	1,85	79
7. Registration	1,83	1,84	1,81	1,86
Total ...	56,53	58,97	59,60	64,04
C. Administration.—				
1. Civil List	23,00	23,00	23,00	23,00
2. General Administration ...	18,66	20,01	16,93	19,05
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	1,13	1,07	1,13	2,53
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	4,45	5,34	3,28	7,37
5. Miscellaneous	2,34	1,40	2,63	1,38
6. Courts of Law	12,20	12,47	12,23	12,43
7. Jails	1,79	4,12	5,93	3,83
8. Police	22,37	23,50	22,92	22,94
9. Army	31,39	34,53	26,76	30,00
Total ...	1,17,33	1,25,44	1,14,81	1,22,53
D. Public Instruction	72,07	95,55	75,06	84,19
E. Medical charges	22,20	26,29	25,74	27,18
F. Religious charges	3,54	3,68	3,62	3,65
G. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works	35,21	39,48	23,07	26,89
2. Civil Works	14,18	25,21	13,93	22,82
3. Communications	21,22	37,03	20,65	38,78
Total G. ...	70,61	1,01,72	57,65	88,49
H. Pensions	31,39	31,91	32,31	40,40
1. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	2,36	2,43	2,55	2,63
2. Sinking Fund	21,28	23,78	23,78	23,78
3. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	51,37	54,66	51,18	61,58
4. Public Health	4,83	6,56	4,26	5,30
5. Economic Conference	50	50	12	31
6. Agriculture	6,69	7,15	6,12	6,53
7. Veterinary	4,44	8,50	4,99	4,29
8. Horticulture	2,32	2,92	1,88	2,42
9. Sericulture	4,95	5,51	2,02	2,19
10. Industries and Commerce ...	4,27	4,21	3,06	3,70
11. Co-operative Societies ...	1,63	1,82	1,52	1,69
12. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
13. Grants for Public Improvements ...	17,76	33,07	16,25	20,73
14. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	3	11	7	9

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

[In thousands of Rupees.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1943-44	1944-45	1943-44	1944-45
15. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure...	10	10	...	...
16. Contribution to the Government of India from Excise Duty on Sugar. ...	...	...	...	...
17. Expenditure connected with the War, 1939	41,16	98,26	62,24	1,30,51
18. Contributions to Funds ...	89,50	1,72,00	3,22,75	3,39,45
19. Extraordinary Expenditure...	4	4	10,04	15,04
20. *Deduct*—Expenditure met from Funds	*48,57*	*68,43*	*36,47*	*55,67*
Total ...	2,04,66	3,53,19	4,76,36	5,64,57
J. Commercial Services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	4,08	5,75	4,53	1,48
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	17,01	14,54	13,23	10,15
3. Hydro-Electric Works... ...	2,40,00	1,78,50	84,47	81,79
4. Industrial and Other Works ...	24,27	19,56	6,01	10,45
5. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	17,00	8,50	11,85	4,40
6. Commutation of Pensions ...	1,00	1,00	76	...
Total ...	3,03,36	2,27,85	1,20,85	1,08,27
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	9,01,06	10,43,97	9,85,37	11,22,69
K. Debt Heads.—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	...	1,35,79	2,88,79	6,52,11
2. Debt	45	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt.—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	...	...	...	...
4 Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	...	...	...	...
5. Local and Other Funds ..	98	...	...	...
6. Deposits	...	...	...	67,90
7. Advances	...	13,68	2,28,45	...
8. Suspense Account	...	...	14,01	...
9. Departmental Balances ...	...	...	2,13	2,64
10. Loans	3,64	3,90	...	1,89
11. Remittances	...	...	9,45	62
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	3	...
Total Debt Heads ...	5,07	1,53,37	5,42,86	7,25,16
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads...	9,06,13	11,97,34	15,28,23	18,47,85
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	1,00,69	1,51,43	3,82,34	2,89,00
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	10,06,82	13,48,77	19,10,57	21,36,85

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1944-45.

Heads	Demand			Collections*	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	5,98,965	1,11,03,526	1,17,02,491	1,10,21,653	94,094	5,86,744
2. Quit Rent	99,429	5,51,617	6,51,046	5,56,282	3,994	90,770
3. Miscellaneous	4,97,950	17,70,495	22,68,445	17,12,221	85,437	4,70,787
Total ...	**11,96,344**	**1,34,25,638**	**1,46,21,982**	**1,32,90,156**	**1,83,525**	**11,48,301**
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	21,64,429	21,64,429	21,64,429	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	11,29,514	43,33,986	54,63,500	40,78,565	14,784	13,70,151
3. Forest Industries	27,784	2,78,548	3,06,332	2,82,016	...	24,316
4. Miscellaneous	1,13,827	2,03,473	3,17,300	2,17,600	12,054	87,646
Total ...	**12,71,125**	**69,80,436**	**82,51,561**	**67,42,610**	**26,838**	**14,82,113**
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack	700	75,81,125	75,81,825	75,41,030	...	40,795
2. Toddy	5,057	85,44,754	85,49,811	85,35,777	34	14,000
3. Ganja and Majum	2,376	9,85,651	9,88,027	9,83,527	123	4,377
4. Opium	6	1,36,325	1,36,331	1,24 265	286	11,780
5. Other Receipts	5,688	6.27,777	6,33,465	6,27,469	3,770	2,226
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	*75,570*	*75,570*	*75,570*	...	...
Total ...	**13,827**	**1,78,00,062**	**1,78,13,889**	**1,77,36,498**	**4,213**	**73,178**

4. Income-Tax—

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Income-Tax	9,77,899	93,77,666	1,03,55,565	90,65,408	516	12,89,641
2.	Super-Tax	3,81,559	81,94,216	85,75,775	77,95,059	...	7,80,716
	Total ...	**13,59,458**	**1,75,71,882**	**1,89,31,340**	**1,68,60,467**	**516**	**20,70,357**

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The arrears of Rs. 12,07,212 under Income-Tax and Rs. 4,96,453 under Super-Tax which stood at the end of the year 1943-44 were reduced to Rs. 9,77,899 under Income-Tax and to Rs. 3,81,559 under Super-Tax as a result of appeal, revision, etc.
(2) Excess collection of Rs. 13,730 under Income-Tax and Rs. 631 under Super-Tax are not included in the Statement.
(3) Refunds to the extent of Rs. 11,10,146 were made during the year, both under Income-Tax and Super-Tax and the current demand is shown after deducting the amount refunded. The net collections after making allowance for refunds including excess collections amounted to Rs. 1,68,74,828.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1944-45 in the Public Works Department.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Head	Outlay in 1944-45	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
23. Irrigation—		
1 Original Works—Major	14,79,504	
2 Original Works—Minor	70,982	
3 Restoration of Minor Tanks	2.98,266	
3-A Improvement to Minor Tanks	25,225	
4 Repairs	2,71,085	
4-A Grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess	3,00,000	
5 Establishment	2,61,989	
6 Tools and Plant	5,641	
7 Suspense	—23,456	
Total—23 Irrigation ...		26,89,236
24. Civil Works—		
1 Original Works—		
Civil Buildings	10,53,093	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	27,890	
Travellers' Bungalows	24,680	
Deduct—Contributions	9,184	
Total—Original Works ...		10,96,479
2 Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	2,57,775	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,098	
Loss on Stock	33	
Travellers' Bungalows	11,598	
Hill Stations	4,920	
Deduct—Contributions	6,462	
Total—Repairs ...		2,69,962
Establishment	1,50,467	
Tools and Plant	4,289	
Suspense	5,52,591	
Total—24 Civil Works ...		20,73,78
24-A. Communications—		
Original Works—		
Roads	8,59,218	
Bridges	2,00,355	
Total—Original ...		10,59,573
Repairs—Roads	34,00,330	
Bridges	15,006	
Deduct—Contributions	3,54,650	
Total—Repairs ...		30,60,686
Total—Original Works and Repairs	41,20,259	
Establishment	3,13,770	
Tools and Plant	1,60,601	
Total—24-A. Communications ...		45,94,530
26. Education—11 (A) Buildings.—		
Original Works	4,74,007	
Repairs	82,615	
Establishment	54,294	
Tools and Plant	1,469	
Total—11 (A) Buildings ...		6,12,385

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1944-45	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute ...	95,781	
Total ...		95,781
27. Agriculture—		
Civil Veterinary charges Buildings and Repairs ...	11,833	
Sericultural Buildings Repairs	6,088	
Total 27 Agriculture ...		17,921
30. Grants for Public Improvements—		
Bangalore City Improvement ...	84,948	
Improvement of Towns and Minor Municipalities ...	7,317	
Charges of Well-Boring Section	8,541	
Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board ...	21,226	
Total—30 Grants ...		1 22,032
31. Army—11 Military Works—		
Original Works	5,73,219	
Repairs	75,394	
Establishment	70,892	
Tools and Plant	972	
Total—31 Army ...		7,20,477
32-B. Expenditure in connection with War, 1939—		
Air raid precautionary Works	11,101	
Department of Food Supplies Lorry Sheds ...	86,892	
Total 32-B ...		97,993
38. Krishnarajasagara Dam and Allied Works—		
Works and Repairs	8,68,052	
Establishment	1,61,865	
Tools and Plant	2,873	
Suspense	—17,949	
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	2,07,266	
Total—38 Krishnarajasagara ...		8,07,575
39. Industrial Works—		
15. Chamarajasagara Water Works	8,54,050	
Total ...		8,54,050
XXV. K. R. S. Works—Revenue Account—		
Works	3,26,652	
Establishment	1,46,063	
Total XXV K. R. S. Revenue Account ...		4,72,715
XXX. Chamarajasagara Water Works—		
Works	9,10,967	
Establishment	70,791	
Tools and Plant	3,621	
Total XXX—Chamarajasagara Revenue Account ...		9,85,379
Total—Service Heads ...	...	1,41,43,962
Debt Heads		
23 (a) Objection book advances—		
Original works	5,47,108	
Repairs	5,90,239	
Total ...		11,37,347
Establishment	80,125	
Tools and Plant	2,850	
Total—23 (a) O. B. A. ...		12,20,322

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1944-45	Total
	Rs.	Rs.
V Local and Other Funds—Irrigation Cess Fund—		
Repairs	7,40,021	
Establishment	1,03,245	
Tools and Plant	2,949	
Total ...		8,46,215
Railway Cess Funds—		
Original Works	1,37,990	
Repairs	...	
Establishment	22,177	
Tools and Plant	715	
Total ...		1,60,882
Total—V Local and other Funds ...	...	10,07,097
22 (e) Charges for Tank Maintenance recoverable from raiyats	72,309	
Total ...		27,309
X Loans—		
27 (a) Loans to Local Bodies ...	4,127	
30 (b) Loans for Restoration of Tanks ..	5,380	
Total—X Loans ...		9,507
University Funds—		
Original Works and Repairs	1,18,754	
Establishment	12,857	
Tools and Plant	368	
Total ...		1,31,979
Deposits Contribution Works—Original—		
Civil Buildings	3,58,455	
Communications	...	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	
Irrigation Works ...	19.976	
Total—Original ...		3,78,431
Repairs—		
Civil Buildings	40 926	
Communications	...	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	...	
Irrigation Works	1,404	
Total—Repairs ...		42,330
Establishment	12,959	
Tools and Plant	645	
Total—Contribution Works ...		4,34,865
Inter-Village Road Fund	14,95,698	
K.G.F.—Depreciation Fund	782	
Chamarajendra Water Works Depreciation Fund ...	3.487	
Advance for layout of extensions ...	226	
Excavating and opening of hikkals	2,120	
Total Debts ...		43,77,887

APPENDIX III.

Revenue and Expenditure of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State during the year 1944-45.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1944	Receipts during		Total for 1944-45	Expenditure during		Closing balance on 30th June 1945
			1943-44	1944-45		1943-44	1944-45	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore City Municipality.	10,26,643	27,83,588	30,56,000	40,82,643	24,63,200	26,78,022	14,04,621
2	Mysore City Municipality.	76,781	11,32,899	13,13,529	13,90,310	11,21,565	11,50,150	2,40,160
3	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Bangalore District.	65,793	2,35,935	2,90,475	3,56,268	2,10,204	2,63,477	92,791
4	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Kolar District.	1,04,581	2,84,941	3,34,180	4,38,761	2,59,233	3,18,607	1,20,154
5	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Tumkur District.	1,50,606	4,25,181	3,35,338	4,85,944	3,43,068	3,37,448	1,48,496
6	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Mysore District.	1,29,938	5,30,789	4,47,804	5,77,742	3,01,952	4,49,264	1,28,478
7	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Mandya District.	1,16,684	3,23,390	2,64,632	3,81,316	2,61,972	2,91,562	89,754
8	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Shimoga District.	1,66,740	3,37,637	4,90,233	6,56,973	3,19,740	4,56,504	2,00,469
9	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Hassan District.	69,638	3,52,068	5,37,899	6,06,537	3,47,970	4,73,171	1,33,366
10	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Kadur District.	90,437	2,46,363	3,01,534	3,91,971	2,24,635	2,73,958	1,18,013
11	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Chitaldrug District.	2,26,074	7,94,097	8,32,902	10,58,976	7,28,922	9,04,917	1,54,059

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences		
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	1	1
	120—B ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	..	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.			
2	131 to 136 and 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	2	3
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to stamps ...	2	2	4
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	1	4	5
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	15	51	66
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	71	99	170
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	..
		Total ...	90	159	249
		Class II—Serious Offences against Person.			
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	64	122	186
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	10	17
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	10	20	30
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	6	3	9
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	2	3
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	7	9	16
17	305, 306, and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	4	39	43
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	57	106	163
		Attempt	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	13	12	25
		Attempt	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	206	351	557
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	46	81	127
22	344 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	1	3	4
22(a)	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	47	75	122
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	19	71	90
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	45	89	124
		Total ...	523	993	1,516
		Carried over ...	613	1,152	1,765

IV.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1944-45.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended those awaiting trial and in Police custody	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 502, Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16-A	17	18	19
...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	6	1	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	4	...
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	4	1	...	...	.	...	1	...	...	1	1	..
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	43	71	26	3	22	...	...	1	...	...	26	20	...
102	104	1,332	81	..	43	1	6	31	...	...	81	695	..
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
146	155	1,414	109	3	66	1	6	33	...	...	109	720	...
103	106	317	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	32	139	1
12	12	27	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	2	19	...
25	23	49	11	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	11	25	...
5	7	11	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	11	9	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	2	...
30	32	33	16	2	1	...	...	11	...	2	16	6	..
96	112	279	29	1	18	...	...	...	...	9	29	135	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	16	10	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
340	402	971	47	1	19	1	...	26	...	...	47	515	...
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	90	112	17	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	17	78	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	77	150	28	2	15	...	...	7	...	4	28	72	...
38	53	111	9	1	3	...	...	5	...	...	9	54	...
39	53	64	19	1	12	...	1	5	...	...	19	14	...
880	999	2,146	222	10	134	1	2	55	..	20	222	1,070	1
1,026	1,154	3,560	331	13	200	2	8	88	...	20	331	1,790	1

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	Terms of: From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	..
	120—B ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	..	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	..	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	224. 225, 225-B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	2	4	5
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	7	10
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	11	15
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	6	1	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	..	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...
16	317 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	2	...
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1	2	1
18	329, 331, 333, 325. 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1	2	1
		Attempt	...	..	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...
		Attempt	.	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	2	4	1
		Attempt	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372. 373, and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	...	3	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	..	...	...
22(a)	353, 332	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	5	2
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	3	1
24	304-A, 338 . ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	5	3
		Total ...	10	27	10
		Carried over ...	12	38	25

I—contd.

I, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1944-45.

aprisonment													
months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting tria and in Police Custody	Released	Withdrawn	Compounded	Otherwise disposed of
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
6	6	4	..	...	...	..	...	...	18	1	1	...	3
4	26	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	421	19	116	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
10	32	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	443	20	117	...	3
..	1	...	10	3	3	4	8	2	135	3	...		1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	1
...	3	...	6	...	...	..	...	..	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	1	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	7	...	3	...	...
3	11	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	88	10	5	11	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	20	2	184	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	10	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	42	5	2	...	2
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	..
15	40	9	24	5	3	4	8	2	576	49	16	195	7
25	72	16	24	5	3	5	8	2	1,019	69	133	195	10

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Brought forward ...	613	1,152	1,765
		Class III—Serious Offences against person and property or against property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	10	33	43
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	49	63	112
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	29	56	85
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	15	34	49
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,011	1,998	3,009
		Attempt ..	3	26	29
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,117	2,210	3,327
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	18	70	88
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	20	109	129
		Total ...	38	179	217
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft {of cattle	226	538	764
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		ordinary	1,667	3,455	5,122
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	157	226	383
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	8	27	35
36	419 to 420	Cheating	60	90	150
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	51	142	193
		Attempt ..	...	...	..
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	5	9	14
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,174	4,487	6,661
		Total of classes I to V ...	3,942	8,028	11,970
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion and other offences...	57	123	180
		Defence of India Rules	2,386	5,833	8,219
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws	Public nuisances	8	84	92
		Arms Act	12	117	129
41	.. ...	Offences under C. T. Act	77	116	193
42	.. ...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	785	10,112	10,897
		Security Sections	35	79	14
		Total ..	3,360	16,464	19,824
		Grand Total ...	7,302	24,492	31,794

IV—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1944-45.

Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended those awaiting trial and in Police custody	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
				Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 502, Cr. P. C.	Total		
				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16-A	17	18	19
1,026	1,154	3,560	331	13	200	2	8	88	...	20	331	1,790	
16	26	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...
62	85	112	31	...	28	...	...	3	...	...	31	69	...
71	54	71	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	47	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	37	37	8	...	4	...	...	3	...	1	8	19	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,359	2,001	1,087	515	25	431	2	2	27	...	28	515	283	...
18	17	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,548	2,220	1,415	557	25	466	2	2	33	...	29	557	460	...
57	58	152	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	40	...
35	53	55	20	7	...	...	...	13	...	...	20	7	...
92	111	207	31	7	...	...	..	24	...	...	31	47	...
575	534	605	229	15	144	31	5	14	...	20	229	195	..
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4,477	3,742	2,584	1,269	96	826	13	5	72	2	255	1,269	708	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
271	270	205	97	12	53	...	5	10	...	15	97	49	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	25	33	14	...	6	..	...	7	...	1	14	9	...
85	103	99	25	...	20	1	1	3	...	...	25	40	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
157	140	323	16	...	3	...	2	11	...	...	16	177	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
7	8	24	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	2	21	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,575	4,822	3,873	1,652	123	1,054	45	18	117	2	291	1,652	1,199	2
9,241	8,307	9,055	2,571	168	1,720	49	28	262	2	340	2,571	3,496	3
116	145	148	75	19	26	1	...	29	...	...	75	22	...
3,104	6,410	9,122	4,560	97	151	25	14	4,266	...	7	4,560	1,509	1
32	40	34	15	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	15	6	...
86	95	118	83	...	...	3	...	80	...	...	83	10	...
													...
147	121	141	95	2	93	...	...	...	...	...	95	4	..
9,926	10,138	11,634	9,477	3	45	...	2	9,408	...	19	9,477	740	...
61	88	219	87	35	34	...	...	...	...	18	87	61	...
13,472	17,037	21,416	14,392	156	350	29	16	13,797	...	44	14,392	2,352	1
22,713	25,344	30,471	16,963	324	2,070	78	44	14,059	2	384	16,963	5,848	4

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	Terms of: From 1 to 2 months
			20	21	22
		Brought forward	12	38	25
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	...	1	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	1	3
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460,	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	87	40
		Attempt ..	...	...	...
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...
		Total .	4	89	43
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.			
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	...	...
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	7	...
		Total ...	...	7	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.			
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	...	52	21
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Theft ordinary	1	338	112
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust	...	22	8
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	3	3
36	419 to 420	Cheating	2	4	6
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	1	...
		Attempt ...	.	...	...
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	...	2	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...
		Total ..	3	422	150
		Total of classes I to V ...	19	556	218
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.			
39	225 to 297	Offences against religion and other offences ..	...	30	9
		Defence of India Rules	4	134	78
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	1	...
		Arms Act	1	...	1
41	.....	Offences under C. T. Act	...	9	22
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	15	16
		Security Section	1	2	9
		Total ...	6	191	135
		Grand Total ...	25	747	353

IV—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1944-45.

imprisonment													
From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial and in Police custody	Released	Withdrawn	Compounded	Otherwise disposed of
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
25	72	16	24	5	3	5	8	2	1,019	69	133	195	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	58	...	...	...	..
...	19	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	162	52	51	9	...	...	...	...	227	23	34	...	2
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
60	181	54	58	10	...	...	..	...	331	23	38	...	2
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	7	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	...	2	1
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	118	1	...	9	1
26	75	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	160	10	4	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	246	72	36	5	...	...	...	...	496	37	60	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	16	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9	...	1	...	...
4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	1	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	6	11	31	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	346	85	52	5	...	...	...	..	814	53	90	40	20
265	599	155	134	20	3	5	8	2	2,282	146	261	244	33
7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	48	...	3	...	...
34	6	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,821	31	1,134	...	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...
1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	24	...	...	...	...
21	27	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...
11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	951	...	433	...	33
29	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	12	...	...
103	55	60	7	...	...	...	...	...	2,956	31	1,582	...	95
368	654	215	141	20	3	5	8	2	5,238	177	1,844	244	128

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Civil Work—Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1944-45.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,195	8,394	17,047	15,144	809	793	(i) 25,560	24,331	17,166	16,961	8,394	7,370
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,353	1,320	3,471	3,164	168	135	(ii) 4,895	4,619	3,577	3,521	1,318	1,098
District Courts ...	164	202	169	156	14	7	(iii) 387	365	135	188	202	177
Grand Total ...	9,712	9,916	20,687	18,464	991	935	A 30,792	29,315	20,878	20,670	9,914	8,645

(i) Excludes 491 cases transferred. (iii) Excludes 10 cases transferred

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year											Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value	Suits on landed property	Suits regarding money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	31,50,492 1 4	1,819	11,738	1,587	7,418	5,214	1,046	488	..	978	5,840	3,759	216	7,146	39,58,935 10 3	178·1
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	14,56,794 7 7	116	3,003	45	1,782	1,075	..	221	70	16	1,471	879	70	1,101	23,73,817 13 9	154·4
District Courts ..	21,20,178 9 10	46	90	20	12	35	14	20	65	10	3	48	1	136	19,74,850 14 0	415·5
Grand Total ...	67,27,465 2 9	1,981	14,831	1,652	9,212	6,324	1,060	729	135	1,004	7,314	4,686	287	8,383	83,07,004 6 0	176·3

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1944-45.

Description	Past year								Present year								Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised				Number of deeds	Value of property			Fees realised				
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Mortgages	85,355	2,62,06,834	5	10	1,74,820	14	0		75,904	2,66,53,129	9	1	1,70,868	9	0		
Sales ...	1,19,829	4,99,42,956	1	4	2,83,024	5	0		1,07,699	4,53,35,840	3	0	2,59,177	11	0		
Wills ...	1,303	10,97,264	0	0	6,574	0	0		1,297	9,22,142	12	5	6,809	0	0		
Money Bonds.	432	1,09,992	13	3	661	12	0		482	2,07,090	10	3	1,018	10	0		
Miscellaneous.	19,304	1,21,67,454	3	11	64,248	5	0		19,262	1,25,64,575	2	0	67,488	0	0		
					37,765	5	0						39,435	5	3		
Total ...	2,26,223	8,95,24,501	8	4	5,67,094	9	0		2,04,644	8,56,82,778	4	9	5,44,797	3	3		
Total expenditure.	...	.....			2,07,177	14	8		...	...			2,29,553	7	2		
Net profit	...	.....			3,59,916	10	4		...	...			3,15,243	12	1		

APPENDIX VII.

* Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1944-45.

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Young stock
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Males	Females	Young stock				
Bangalore ...	1944-45	1,40,745	3,04,954	1,67,547	2,933	67,463	34,331	3,25,312	3,11,750	2,205	1,018
Kolar ..		1,53,966	1,82,035	1,29,285	5,458	61,200	38,855	5,57,009	2,88,135	664	741
Tumkur ...		1,87,958	2,08,974	1,17,283	7,316	52,986	31,727	7,17,486	3,08,077	795	814
Mysore ..		2,16,153	2,26,685	1,25,387	2,684	65,638	26,817	2,24,552	2,18,119	935	832
Mandya ...		86,843	1,46,535	66,412	1,554	52,743	23,429	4,20,792	1,83,396	270	351
Hassan ...		1,64,579	2,09,189	1,14,558	3,775	53,060	24,782	2,73,392	1,44,465	571	808
Shimoga ..		1,71,438	1,51,304	1,14,501	13,128	71,038	38,841	31,714	53,177	416	331
Kadur ...		1,08,974	1,00,403	64,842	6,792	31,884	13,899	83,034	44,311	282	266
Chitaldrug ...		1,77,542	1,18,600	78,117	6,533	88,714	54,543	4,23,522	1,73,380	912	849
Total ...		14,08,198	16,48,679	9,77,932	50,173	5,44,726	2,87,224	30,56,813	17,24,810	7,050	6,010

District	Year	Mules and Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wooden	Iron		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore ...	1944-45	10,689	1	1,14,786	11,426	37,285	10	1,276	35	245	4
Kolar ...		9,014	...	98,767	3,197	32,893	4	1,153	19	93	...
Tumkur ...		7,792	...	1,16,384	1,114	30,543	...	589	37	16	...
Mysore ...		2,336	13	1,20,280	1,576	47,340	5	577	13	23	...
Mandya ...		4,346	...	84,648	5,670	21,811	8	550	6	12	5
Hassan ...		1,724	...	1,06,591	838	20,928	...	385	8	7	...
Shimoga ...		694	...	73,025	2,411	29,897	...	1,867	24	5	...
Kadur ...		947	...	52,235	1,262	12,754	...	153	7	...	2
Chitaldrug ...		5,195	3	75,572	3,819	27,472	4	392	48	145	...
Total ...		42,737	17	8,42,238	31,313	2,60,923	31	6,942	197	546	11

*Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of 1940.

APPENDI

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institution

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on rolls	
Past year	Present year		1943-44	1944-45
		A.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.		
		(i) *Colleges.*		
6	6	Colleges for men	4,164	4,784
3	3	Colleges for women	482	560
1	1	Teaching College for men	43	46
1	1	Engineering College	461	546
1	1	Medical College	152	151
5	5	Oriental Colleges for men	567	555
17	17	Total ...	5,869	6,642
		(ii) *Secondary Schools.*		
47	61	High Schools for boys	16,032	18,044
15	19	High Schools for girls	1,977	2,270
381	411	Middle Schools for boys	58,113	61,438
66	79	Middle Schools for girls	9,950	11,522
509	570	Total ...	86,072	93,274
		(iii) *Upper Primary Schools.*		
310	306	Upper Primary Schools for boys	34,979	36,826
54	53	Upper Primary Schools for girls ...	6,849	7,561
364	359	Total ...	41,828	44,387
		(iv) *Lower Primary Schools.*		
6,874	7,306	Lower Primary Schools for boys ...	2,94,081	3,23,207
430	450	Lower Primary Schools for girls ...	37,689	38,097
7,304	7,756	Total ...	3,31,770	3,61,304
		(v) *Special Schools.*		
5	5	Training Schools for Masters	683	620
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	150	160
8	14	Industrial Schools	859	1,151
30	25	Commercial Schools	1,727	1,625
85	86	Sanskrit Schools	2,117	2,254
2	2	Schools for Deaf and Blind	92	93
1	1	Engineering School	292	320
4	4	Agricultural Schools	119	117
1	1	Medical School	199	200
21	24	Nursery Schools	1,221	1,170
4	4	Other Schools	260	231
164	169	Total ...	7,719	7,971
8,358	8,871	Total—Public Institutions and direct expenditure.	4,73,258	5,13,578
		B.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		
685	639	Elementary	10,656	9,950
		Total indirect expenditure ...	...	...
9,043	9,310	Grand Total of all Institutions and expenditure on Public Instruction.	4,83,914	5,25,528

VIII.

maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1944-45.

Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
1943-44	1944-45	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,877 465 38 422 150	4,371 542 45 492 136	7,28,656	...	...	4,37,789	...	11,61445
471	469	56,195	11,609	...	...	19,168	86,972
5,423	6,055	7,79,851	11,609	...	4,37,789	19,168	12,48,417
14,396	15,950	3,44,577	...	46,657	2,96,154	79,935	7,67,323
1,812	2,045	1,17,380	...	...	10,352	59,782	1,87,514
47,607	50,888	7,98,073	...	100	43,824	98,611	9,40,608
8,577	9,819	1,51,840	...	...	3,099	27,546	1,82,485
72,392	78,702	14,11,870	...	46,757	3,53,429	2,65,874	20,77,930
25,281 5,148	26,810 5,561	Included under Lower Primary Schools.					
30,429	32,371	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,18,017	2,33,791	28,05,469	3,63,659	...	2,813	...	31,71,941
28,401	28,200	6,99,562	95,915	...	703	...	7,96,180
2,46,418	2,61,991	35,05,031	4,59,574	...	3,516	...	39,68,121
570	556	1,48,547	...	...	...	...	1,48,547
139	142	28,295	...	...	...	...	28,295
692	723	1,70,283	...	...	3,000	...	1,73,283
1,441	1,409	4,904	...	...	15,596	7,323	27,823
1,795	1,853	8,470	...	300	...	...	8,770
81	72	12,531	...	...	...	...	12,531
280	295	Included under Colleges					
108	103	16,104	...	...	...	...	16,104
176	180	Included under Colleges					
905	845	Included under Primary Schools					
230	219	5,233	...	...	...	...	5,233
6,417	6,397	3,94,357	...	300	18,596	7,323	4,20,586
3,61,079	3,85,515	60,91,119	4,71,183	47,057	8,13,330	2,92,365	77,15,051
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	22,37,888	2,78,476	...	1,80,327	...	26,96,691
3,61,079	3,85,516	83,29,007	7,49,659	47,057	9,93,657	2,92,365	104,11,745

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